The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

Town and charter elections are taking place in various quarters of the Union. Few data are at hand, however, from which the present tendency of political sentiment may be calculated. At New York, betting upon the New Hampshire election is quoted even.

The Mayor's bill failed to pass the Illinois Senate, yesterday, with the emergency clause attached, but will probably pass to-day without that clause, and (Governor volenti) become a law next July. Perhaps the Mayor has concluded, relative to the emergency clause, that, like Rip Van Winkle, he is "better mitout it," since, by waiting until July before assuming the enlarged functions conferred by the bill, he will have thoroughly got the hang of his office, and will, perhaps feel more ready to "take the responsibility" than he would feel now.

According to our Washington correspondent, it begins to look a little as if the high-tariff ring which opposes the Chicago Relief bill, having despaired of openly robbing Chicago of $25,000,000 or more, by means of the opportunity afforded by her late misfortune, had determined to steal that amount by watching an opportunity, when the Senate is thin and the friends of the ring the most numerous, to spring the bill and defeat it before its friends can rally. We can hardly believe, however, that such tactics will be resorted to, or that they will succeed if resorted to.

M. Pouyer-Quertier, the French Minister of Finance, has escaped, for awhile, from the cares of State and the misspelling of his name in the press, by being driven out of the Cabinet of M. Thiers. His offence consisted in swearing that he knew nothing against the financial integrity of La Motte, Prefect of the Eure, and a political opponent of P.-Q.'s party. In view of the latter fact, the Cabinet deemed it the duty of the Finance Minister to swear against the Prefect, whether or no, their rule of action being, apparently, like that of Senator Morton, founded on the necessities of the party, rather than right or wrong. The successor of the deposed Minister will probably be M. Periere, who has experience in the post.

The old, old story of official frailty is illustrated in the history of the Cass County, Mo., bond-swindle, in which two Judges of the Circuit Court appear to have been criminally involved. The old, old story of remorse and retribution, as the inevitable consequences of crime, is also illustrated already in the tragic death of one Higgins, a "respectable citizen," who had been identified with some of the fraudulent transactions, and who, having slunk away to Kansas City, took his own life rather than face the contempt of honest men. Other "respectable citizens," including one or two of the Judges, having less sensitive consciences, have simply fled the State.

It is reported that President Grant has decided to remove General Longstreet from the Surveyorship of the Port of New Orleans. If so, there can be but one reason for the act, viz.: that Longstreet is almost the only honest officer of the lot,—the only one who enjoys the respect of the community, without regard to party. Casey and Packard, whom the recent Congressional investigation showed to be involved in briberies, intrigues, and corrupt practices enough to sink ten Custom Houses—maybe an Administration along with them—are to be endorsed, and the war on their behalf renewed. This policy is said to have been determined on after a week's lobbying of the President by Casey and Packard themselves; but, if the Republican members of the New Orleans Investigating Committee are really friends of Grant, they will not let him commit himself to such a suicidal policy.

Congress did not accomplish much yesterday. Each house had an Appropriation bill under discussion, and found no difficulty in wandering off from any particular item in question to indulge in general debate. In the House, for instance, an item in behalf of judiciary expenses brought out two speeches from Mr. Cox, one from Mr. Rainey, one from Mr. Dawes, and a considerable colloquy between the first and last of these gentlemen concerning the political record of Cox. Rainey is a colored member from South Carolina, who astonished the House and galleries into applause by making a first-class speech in behalf of his race. He is a young man, and pursued the profession of barber until pressed into the rebel service in 1862. He can hardly claim to have made a very brilliant record for himself in Congress until he makes his fellow-members abandon the patronizing style of discussing the merit of his performances adopted by Messrs. Dawes and Cox yesterday.

The Senate, after listening patiently to the personal explanations of Senators Caldwell and Pomeroy, which were by no means satisfactory, proceeded to ballot for members of the Committee of inquiry into the French arms sale, and chose the caucus nominees, Messrs. Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Stevenson, Ames, and Harlan. Stevenson wanted to get off, and Schurz was wanted on by all the Senators who really desired an investigation; but the idea of putting Schurz in Stevenson's place was promptly denounced as "a trick" by the Conkling party. Of course, it was "a trick" for any Senator to propose to put upon a Committee of inquiry a member with an inquisitive turn of mind! So Conkling sent messengers out, ransacked the restaurants, and, finally, broke up the Custom House Investigating Committee in order to muster the entire caucus force, and compel Stevenson, against his wishes and against the precedents of the Senate, to serve upon the Committee.

The produce markets were very weak to-day—almost without exception due to a universal desire to sell out. Pork declined 20c per brl, closing at $11.65 cash; $11.80 seller April, and $12.00 seller May. Lard was active, but declined 5c per 100 lbs, closing at $8.62½@8.65 cash, and $8.75 seller April. Meats inactive, and nominally unchanged, at 4½c for shoulders, and 5⅞@5½c for short ribs. Highwines steady at 85@85½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat declined 1¼c, closing dull at $1.23 for cash No. 2 spring, and $1.25 for do seller April. Corn was active, but weak, declining 2c, and closing at 36½c cash, and 37c seller April. Oats were dull and nominally ½c lower, at 31c cash, and 31½c seller April. Rye dull and 1c lower, at 71@72c for No. 2, the inside for regular. Barley dull and 1c lower, at 56c for No. 2, and 57c for seller April. Our stocks of grain in store and afloat are about 1,642,467 bu wheat; 6,075,043 bu corn; 1,166,148 bu oats; 295,669 bu rye; and 532,067 bu barley. Total, including some not specified, 9,566,500 bu. Prices for live stock underwent no important change. Cattle were quiet and steady, while hogs and sheep were active and firm.

Charter Elections.

DETROIT, Mich., March 5.—The Democrats were successful in the municipal elections at Manistee and Owosso, Mich., and both show Democratic gains.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 5.—At the charter election in this city to-day Allanson S. Page, Democrat, was re-elected Mayor.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 5.—In the city election to-day Thomas Murdock, Republican, was elected Mayor, by 46 majority, over Bailey Davenport, Democrat. M. Koch and J. H. Drayton, Republicans, were elected Aldermen in the First and Fourth Wards, and G. W. Copp and Gustav Stengel, Democrats, in the Second and Third. The result is hailed with much joy by the Republicans, who fired a salute of artillery and serenaded the Mayor elect.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 5.—Hon. A. C. Wilder, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day.

ELMIRA, March 5.—Patrick Henry Flood, Republican, was elected Mayor to-day by 629 majority.

AUBURN, N. Y., March 5.—The Republican city ticket was elected to-day.

UTICA, N. Y., March 5.—Utica elects Theodore F. Butterfield, Republican, Mayor, by a majority of 144. With this exception the Democratic city ticket is elected.

A Premature Funeral.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 5.—A man was found at Hall's Corners, Westchester County, last night, apparently frozen to death. The body was taken to Tarrytown, and the Coroner from Hastings held an inquest over it, a verdict being rendered accordingly. The body was placed in a coffin and started for Sleepy Hollow Cemetery. As the coffin was about to be lowered into the grave, a noise proceeded from it, causing the interment to be delayed long enough to discover that the man was alive. To-night the supposed corpse is sitting by the fire at Tarrytown depot reflecting on things earthly. His name has not been ascertained. He said he would take sugar in his.

WASHINGTON.

The Supplemental Apportionment Bill Reported in the House.

Senate Committee Elected to Carry Out the Arms Investigation.

The Atchison & Topeka Land-Grabbing Scheme Still Pending.

Kansas Senators Proceed to Explain Concerning the Bribery Business.

Another Unsuccessful Attempt to Call Up the Chicago Relief Bill.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS BY THE KANSAS SENATORS.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The morning business in the Senate, to-day, was unusually interesting. Caldwell opened by a personal explanation to the effect that the late investigations reported in the newspapers as having taken place in Kansas were set on foot by his personal enemies, and were malicious and false. He understood that the Legislature had refused to send them here; but, if they were forwarded, he should promptly demand an investigation. Pomeroy followed saying he only knew of the matter through the newspapers; that he had learned that the Vice President had received nothing, and he himself had a despatch saying the Legislature had refused to print the testimony. However, he would move a resolution instructing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to examine the matter. This was passed, when Pomeroy asked to submit a copy of the report signed by all the members of the Kansas Committee, as it appeared in a newspaper of that State. Edmunds objected to referring newspaper scandal to a Senate Committee, and Carpenter supported him, ridiculing the idea of the Senate noticing newspapers. Hamlin then moved to reconsider the vote, declining investigation on mere rumor, and saying it would be time enough to act when any charges came before the Senate in a formal manner. Meantime, both Senators involved had made known their earnest desire for investigation and there for the present the matter could well rest. A reconsideration was carried, and then, on further motion of Hamlin, the whole subject was laid on the table.

THE COMMITTEE ON THE SALE OF ARMS.

At the close of the morning hour Cameron called up the appointment of the Committee on the Sale of Arms, and, to the surprise of the galleries, asked the Speaker if the rules did not prescribe that it must be chosen by ballot, which the Vice President corroborated. Trumbull asked what had become of Cameron's pending resolution naming the Committee and the amendment to it. The Vice President announced that that had been laid on the table. Trumbull then inquired if it would be in order to move to postpone it for a day, as several Senators were quite taken by surprise by the proposed action. The Vice President ruled that, as the Senate had just directed an order to proceed to a ballot, postponement would not be in order. Cameron then produced a pack of tickets, and, with Frelinghuysen and others, began to distribute them. The following was this ticket: Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan, and Stevenson. Several Administration Senators declined to vote the ticket thus thrust upon them. Among these was Henry Wilson, who voted the following: Carpenter, Trumbull, Conkling, Schurz, Edmunds, Logan, and Ferry, as the Committee. Before the counting began, the Vice President indicated that, in this case, the election of Chairman would be left to the seven persons chosen. The tellers announced the following result: Logan, 53; Stevenson, 52; Carpenter, 40; Hamilton, 39; Sawyer, 38; Harlan, 38; Ames, 36. Stevenson asked leave to decline. Several Senators objected. The yeas and nays were ordered, when pages were despatched to the restaurant, and enough Senators rallied to defeat excusing Stevenson by two votes. A reconsideration was then moved, as two Senators were in favor of granting Stevenson's request, which was of a character generally granted without question as a matter of courtesy. Conkling, who had come in, sent messages by pages to the Committee on the Custom House Investigation to come down, which were not complied with. Conkling then despatched the doorkeeper with a pressing demand that the members should come down at once and vote. Mr. Howe received the message, turned to Mr. Buckingham and said, "A crisis had come in the Senate Chamber," thereupon the Committee broke up, leaving a witness on the stand, and made haste down stairs, arriving in time to prevent Stevenson from declining. The point of the matter was, that if Stevenson was excused, Schurz, who had the next highest vote, would take his place. Thirty-five Senators voted the ticket prepared by Cameron and his associates. If common usage were followed, Logan would be Chairman, but from the start it has been agreed that Hamlin should be designated.

THREE PER CENT CERTIFICATES.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day, by a very decided vote, agreed to report unfavorably upon Mr. Sherman's bill to retire 3 per cent certificates, which passed the Senate some time since. The Committee will, undoubtedly, make a voluminous report. In this connection, the principal objection to the bill is, that it will have a tendency to contract the currency.

THE BAYFIELD & ST. CROIX LAND SWINDLE.

The House Committee on Public Lands, to-day, after a somewhat exciting session, virtually agreed to report back the St. Croix & Bayfield land swindle, in accordance with the instructions which accompanied the resolution of recommittal. Friends of this job have now resolved upon a new line of tactics. They have ascertained that it cannot pass the House except in such a shape as to give them only such lands as would accrue to the Northern Pacific Railroad in case the present grant should lapse. They have, therefore, concluded to let the House pass such a bill as may suit that body, and then, when it goes over to the Senate, let Carpenter, who took charge of the job in the first instance, make such amendments as will restore the bill to its original condition, which will necessitate the bill being thrown into a Conference Committee, where the land-grabbers hope to get their own terms.

BILL PASSED BENEFITING PITTSBURGH.

The Senate to-day passed Scott's bill extending to Pittsburgh the benefits of the act providing for the transportation of merchandise in bond from the seaboard to internal ports of entry.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF BILL.

There is an evident intention in the Senate to postpone the Chicago Relief bill as long as possible, for what ultimate purpose is not so palpable. To-day, as on yesterday, Senators Logan, Trumbull, and Wright, made personal appeals to Senator Cole, who has charge of Appropriation bills, to allow the latter to go over until the Relief bill could be passed, but the California Senator has stubbornly refused to grant this favor. The argument pressed upon his attention is, that it has been thoroughly discussed already, and has been so critically examined by the Finance Committee that it is impossible for any extensive debate to arise thereon. There is a shrewd suspicion among the friends of the bill that its opponents are awaiting some occasion when there is a light crowd present, when the bill will be called up, with the intent to defeat it. More than enough Senators have pledged themselves to vote for the bill to insure its passage, but they never seem to be around to vote for taking it up. Senator Wright will persist in his motion to-morrow.

GENERAL LONGSTREET TO BE REMOVED.

It is stated here on good authority that General Longstreet will be removed from his position of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans on account of his active friendship for General Warmoth in the Louisiana political imbroglio. Marshall Packard and Collector Casey have been here for about a week, and brought with them a list of Federal appointees whose removal they recommend on the same ground as above. In this connection the President has announced that he will support that wing of the Republican party in Louisiana which is represented by the State Central Committee, or what is locally known as the Custom House faction.

SUIT AGAINST STOKES.

One of the counsel for Stokes, of Tennessee, in his late trial, has instituted suit against him for his fees, amounting to $400.

A CORRECTION.

The despatch announcing the passage of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Extension, yesterday, was erroneous. It went over under the persistent objections of Davies, of West Virginia. The President of the Road was on the floor of the Senate this morning, in expectation that it would come up, but no opportunity occurred.

MR. RAINEY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, MAKES AN ABLE SPEECH.

Rainey (colored), from South Carolina, made a telling speech to-day, in reply to Cox, and Duke of Virginia, on the debate over the appropriation to meet the expenses of the Ku-Klux trials. Few speeches of the session have attracted more general attention. It was strong and full of points, which the House appreciated.

[To the Associated Press.]

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The General Congressional Republican Committee at its meeting, to-day, appointed Senator Wilson, Chairman, and Hon. James H. Platt, Jr., of Virginia, Secretary. The following is the full Executive Committee appointed: Senator Chandler, Chairman; Senators Cameron, Logan, Corbett, and Pool, and Representatives Starkweather, Ketchum (N. Y.), Coburn (Ind.), and Halsey, (N. J.)

TREASURY INSTRUCTIONS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector of Customs at Brownsville not to clear any more merchandise for Camargo and other points on the Rio Grande above Matamoras now in the hands of the revolutionists.

OBITUARY.

A telegram to the War Department to-day reports the death of Colonel Gustavus A. Loomis, on the retired list of the United States Army, at Stratford, Conn., this morning. He graduated from West Point in 1811.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE INVESTIGATION.

The Congressional Retrenchment Committee, this morning, received several letters making suggestions. Mr. Schultz, a gin-merchant, of New York, testified that packages of liquor which came direct to his store from the ship always came in perfect order, while those which went through the Custom House lost from 5 to 75 per cent. He did not know any officers in the Custom House who received bribes, and had only heard of such things, and didn't know any merchants who had ever paid bribes. The Committee took a recess.

At the afternoon session, Schultz testified, on cross-examination, that dock thieves had robbed witness of eight gallons of Dutch gin within fifteen minutes after it was landed, and while the man who had been watching for the landing of the gin had run to tell a carman to take them to store. He had been told by the owners of four hundred bales of wool, that while it was on the wharf the thieves came in boats, cut open bales and stole wool, and the police had to be sent for to protect the goods and drive the thieves away.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Bayard, witness said the only packages plundered were those invoiced for appraisement. He could not get an answer as to who was responsible for the safety of the goods on the wharves.

The Committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, when General Babcock will be examined.

RECEPTION TO THE JAPANESE.

The Government to-night gave a grand reception to the Japanese Embassy at the Masonic Temple. About 1,400 persons were present, including Vice President Colfax, Speaker Blaine, Secretary Fish, Judges of the Supreme Court, and others. The President did not attend.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 5.

MR. CALDWELL EXPLAINS.

Mr. CALDWELL made a personal explanation, saying that he had not yet seen the testimony on which was based the report which the newspapers alleged had been made by the Committee of the Kansas Legislature concerning the charges of corruption in the election of a Senator in 1867 and 1871, but he had positive assurance that no attempt would be made to prove that any member of the Legislature had been bribed to vote for him. The whole proceeding was instigated by malice, and designed for a political purpose. The State Senate had refused to send the report to Washington, and the House had declined to ask the United States Senate for an order for investigation, but as his character was assailed, he would not stand upon forms. He shrank from no scrutiny. He hurled back the charges against him with scorn and indignation. At some future time he would expose the outrage as it deserved. In the meantime he asked for suspension of judgment.

Mr. POMEROY said the report had been referred to him, and asked if the Vice President received any report from the Kansas Legislature. The latter replying that he had not, Mr. Pomeroy offered a resolution that the election of Senators in Kansas in 1867 and 1871 be referred to an Investigating Committee, to report what action should be taken by the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN said it was unusual to advise individual Senators what they should do in such cases. After some discussion the resolution was tabled.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the bill passed to extend the act of 1870 relating to the transportation of merchandise in bond to the City of Pittsburgh.

THE ARMS SALE COMMITTEE.

The order for appointing a Committee of investigation into the alleged sales of arms to the French came up, and, after discussion, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the Committee. The following named Senators compose the Committee: Hamlin, Carpenter, Sawyer, Logan, Ames, Harlan and Stevenson. An effort was made to get Schurz on the Committee, but the opposition stated that they regarded it as a trick.

Mr. STEVENSON tried to be excused, but the Senate refused by the following vote:

YEAS.

Alcorn,	Hamilton, (Tex.)	Stevenson,
Blair,	Hill,	Stockton,
Casserly,	Johnston,	Thurman,
Cooper,	Kelly,	Tipton,
Davis, (W. Va.)	Norwood,	Trumbull,
Ferry, (Conn.)	Robertson,	West,
Goldthwaite,	Saulsbury,	Wilson—23.
Hamilton, (Md.)	Schurz,	

NAYS.

Ames,	Conkling,	Pomeroy,
Anthony,	Edmunds,	Poole,
Boreman,	Ferry, (Mich.)	Ramsey,
Caldwell,	Flanagan,	Rice,
Cameron,	Frelinghuysen,	Sawyer,
Carpenter,	Gilbert,	Scott,
Chandler,	Hamlin,	Spencer,
Clayton,	Harlan,	Vickers—26.
Cole,	Nye,	

Mr. VICKERS said he had voted in the negative in order that he might move to reconsider the vote, and he accordingly made that motion. Lost—yeas, 24; nays, 32.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the Legislative Appropriation bill. Several minor amendments, reported by the Committee, were agreed to. The amendment repealing all laws authorizing the publication of statutes and treaties of the United States in newspapers, was discussed at some length, and the vote on it reserved until the bill should be reported to the Senate from the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported an amendment providing for the extension of the Capitol grounds. He said he would not have brought forward this amendment but for the fact that the Committee had reason to believe the House of Representatives would agree to it. Adopted.

The amendment reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to put in force the Civil Service Reform rules, was adopted.

While the bill was still pending, the Senate, at 4:35 p. m., went into Executive session, and soon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUPPLEMENTARY APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. MERCUR, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill supplementary to the Apportionment bill. It was recommitted. It proposes to allow an additional Representative to each of the States of New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Tennessee, Louisiana, Alabama, and Florida, such additional Representatives to be elected from the State at large, unless otherwise provided by legislation.

LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported a bill granting to the Central Pacific one-half of the island of Yerba Buena, in the Bay of San Francisco, its western terminus. The half to be selected to be designated within six months, under the authority of the President of the United States.

DEFICIENCY BILL.

After a long discussion, the bill went over, and the Deficiency Appropriation bill was taken up.

A discussion arose on an item appropriating a million dollars for the expenses of the Judiciary. It ran into the Ku-Klux business, and was principally carried on by Messrs. COX, BARRY, and RAINEY (colored), the speech of the last named gentleman in reply to Mr. Cox and in defence of the colored people of the South, attracted much attention, and elicited considerable applause on the floor and in the galleries.

Mr. DAWES paid a compliment to Mr. Rainey for his speech, and reviewed the recent changes in the Constitution and laws affecting the social and political condition of the colored people.

Mr. COX replied to Mr. Rainey, and denied that he had said anything to warrant the attack made on him by the latter in the speech which had been applauded, but in which he (Cox) thought there was nothing to call for such a demonstration, except on the principle that a work of art was praised, not because of its merit, but because it was painted with toes. [Laughter.] He claimed that he had done his share in elevating the position of the colored race.

Mr. DAWES asked Mr. Cox to state whether he had voted for the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia or to give them citizenship, or for the Thirteenth Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. COX said he never told a thing on compulsion. [Laughter.]

Mr. DAWES said he would read from the *Globe* the name of the gentleman as voting against the Thirteenth Amendment.

Mr. COX said he had intended to vote for a Constitutional amendment, and had promised Mr. Lincoln to do so if he would send to the Confederate authorities at Richmond to induce them to come back to the Union without the further shedding of blood. It was while that Commission was absent that the proposed amendment to the Constitution was voted on in the House, and under the circumstances he could not vote for it; but he was in favor of it, and had induced other Democratic members to vote for it.

Mr. NIBLACK disclaimed on his own account any responsibility for conferring political rights on the colored people.

Without disposing of the bill the Committee rose, and Mr. WOOD, from the Select Committee appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, made a report as to the occupation of the galleries, which was agreed to, and then the House took a recess until 11 o'clock to-morrow, when the reception ceremonies are to take place.

FOREIGN.

Minister Quertier Forced to Retire from the French Cabinet.

Troops Suspected of Bonapartist Tendencies Removed from Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The murder committed in London by an American, Feb. 17, was a strange affair. Dr. William Chester Minor, the American, had taken lodgings on Tenison street, Lambeth, where he spent his time making water-color sketches of London, and very excellent pictures. At 2 a. m., Feb. 17, a policeman heard several shots fired, and running towards the point where the noise issued, met Minor, with a revolver in his hand still hot from four explosions. Soon after the dead body of George Merrill was found, with a shot through the throat, the bullet coming out in the back part of the head. The victim was a strong, healthy man, and leaves a wife with seven children, and now *enceinte*. After Minor's arrest a certificate was found in his trunk that he belonged to the New York College of Surgeons. He had several hundred dollars in his possession, and is said to be a man of means. His landlord had noticed nothing peculiar in his actions except that he had dashed a cup of chocolate against the walls of his room. Minor was not acquainted with his victim, and probably killed him from some sudden insane impulse. At the preliminary trial he desired to ask a question of a witness. An attorney told him to wait a moment. Soon after he was given permission to state his question, when he coolly remarked: "I have nothing to ask." His conduct since the murder has been singularly composed and reticent, refusing to say a word regarding himself or his crimes. He had been Surgeon in the United States Army, and had suffered from sun-stroke.

LONDON, March 5.—John Bright has written a letter to the Anti Income Tax Association, in which he declares that only in the reduction of Government expenditures can he see a chance for the abolition of the odius tax. He despairs of the creation of a real economical party, and advises the withholding of confidence from a Government which cannot govern without taking seventy millions annually from the nation's industry.

In the House of Commons to-night there was a long debate on the resolution introduced by Muntz to remedy the defects in the Education law. Mr. Forster offered an amendment to the effect that the law had not yet had a fair trial. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 328 to 98.

Blennerhassett, the new member from Kerry, introduced a bill providing for the purchase by the Government of the railways in Ireland.

The claimant in the Tichborne case has summoned a meeting of his friends.

Sir Charles Mordaunt has applied for the appointment of a medical examiner to examine into the sanity of Lady Mordaunt.

William Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, formerly Postmaster General, and President of Council, died to-day in the 85th year of his age.

Anxiety is felt at the non-arrival of the steamship City of Washington, which left New York, on the 17th of February, for Liverpool.

The Egypt has arrived out.

Young Grant, the President's son, yesterday visited both Houses of Parliament.

The steamship Atlantic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Crookhaven this afternoon.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 5.—The result of the lengthy sitting of the Cabinet last evening on the conduct of Quertier, the Minister of Finance, was the withdrawal of that gentleman from the Ministry. In his resignation he explains his course in testifying in favor of Lamotte before the Court of Rouen.

It is reported that two regiments of the line which have shown Bonapartist tendencies, have been removed from the city.

The Minister of Finance to-day signed drafts for 330,000,000 francs in part payment of the anticipatory instalment of war indemnity to Germany.

A Committee of the Assembly have reported in favor of confirming the election of M. Rouher to the Assembly, and censuring the conduct of the local authorities of his district.

Duke de Broglie, French Ambassador to London, has informed the Minister of Foreign Affairs that there is little hope of an understanding with the British Government in regard to a commercial treaty between France and England.

The official journal will to-morrow announce the formal resignation of M. Pouyer Quertier as Minister of Finance, and the appointment of M. Goulard, the present Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, as his successor *ad interim*.

M. Grevy has been re-elected President of the Assembly by a decreased majority.

The 16th inst., is appointed for the long expected debate on the Catholic petitions.

The Budget Committee to-day, unable to agree with the Minister of War, requested the attendance of Thiers. The President on appearing before the Committee, complained of its inactivity, which he said embarrassed the Government, and declared his intention of bringing the matter directly before the Assembly.

A movement is on foot for the organization of a new Conservative party, the main object of which will be the liberation of French territory from German occupation, and the formation of a Ministry, pledged to the effect that all Constitutional questions shall be shelved until that end shall have been accomplished.

CANADA.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5.—In the Legislative Council, to-day, Hon. Mr. Fraser presented a copy of a despatch from Hon. Joseph Howe, dated Jan. 20, asking the return of the names of American citizens arrested or imprisoned for participating in the Fenian movement for the last two years, and also the names of those released. The Lieutenant-Governor has replied that there were none as far as could be ascertained.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 5.—In the Legislature to-day the Provincial Secretary, in reply to an inquiry, said that the clause in the Washington treaty relating to the abandonment by New Brunswick of the export duty on American lumber exported by way of St. John River was under consideration of the local and Dominion Government, but that no action would be taken until the result of the treaty became known.

SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, March 5.—The revision of the Federal Constitution has been completed by the centralization of the common and criminal law system of the country, which, having already been adopted by the National Council, was yesterday approved by the State Council.

The sessions of both Councils have been prorogued.

GERMANY.

ROME, March 5.—Prince Frederick Charles, of Prussia, is reported to have said, while lately in this city on his way to Egypt, that if France attacked Italy, the latter will be defended by Germany.

BERLIN, March 5.—The Emperor, on Saturday last, made the final distributions of donations to the Generals distinguished for their services in the late war.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, [illegible] 5.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath [illegible]sed the Compulsory Election bill previously adopted by the Lower House.

VIENNA, March 5.—It has been ascertained from official sources that Austria has made no offer of asylum to the Pope, and reports that His Holiness intends to leave Rome are discredited here.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 5.—The daughter of Admiral Topete is dead.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, March 5.—The Grand Duke Alexis attends the opera to-night. A performance was given at his hotel, to-day, by Tamberlik, Marie Dalti, and Testa, who sang selections from the opera of Martha.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 5.—Governor Brownlow telegraphs, under date of the 27th ult., that the Northern Howlong Chiefs have submitted, bringing peace offerings, and binding themselves to peace with the usual oaths and ceremonies, and all the captives have been recovered.

IOWA.

A Division Superintendent Killed on the C. B. & Q. Railroad.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, March 5.—L. Carper, Esq., Division Superintendent of the C. B. & Q. Railway, was killed in a railroad accident, near this city, this afternoon. No other injured. The accident was caused by the engine of the freight train running off a bridge on account of the rails being taken up for repairs. The accident was unavoidable, no blame being attached to the employes. The engineer and fireman saved their lives by jumping off while going at a very slow speed. Mr. Carper leaves a wife and child to mourn his loss.

INDIANA.

Drowned—Articles of Association Filed—Obituary—State Geological Report.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 5.—Martin Roland fell off a canal bridge, last night, while intoxicated, and was drowned.

The following articles of association have been filed: The Lancaster, Thompson & Co. Manufacturing Company, of Richmond; cash capital, $14,000, is first upon the list. This Company will engage in the manufacture of school desks and church furniture. The German Building and Savings Association, of Columbia City; capital stock, $100,000. Nine Directors constitute the Board to be chosen annually in the town of Columbia City. Salem College, Bourbon, Marshall County, was also incorporated to be under the auspices and control of the German Baptist Church of the Northern District of Indiana. The character of the College shall correspond with that at Oberlin, Ohio. The endowment has been fixed at $100,000, of which $12,000 has been donated in lands, buildings, and money.

The obsequies of Mr. Sheets, who died yesterday will take place to-morrow.

B. F. Johnson, Recorder of this County, died yesterday, and the Commissioner appointed David Greenfield his successor to-day.

The annual report of the Indiana State Geologist is beginning to attract very much attention. Prof. Cox is in daily receipt of letters from manufacturers, iron masters, capitalists, and scientific men all over the world, asking for copies of the forthcoming report. The report is not yet ready for distribution but will be sent out in a few days.

ILLINOIS.

The Robbins Trial at Springfield Results in a Verdict of Not Guilty—Rewards Offered for Murderers—Illness of Senator Little—Bills Approved—Row in the Negro Quarters in Springfield.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.—In the trial of D. C. Robbins, Captain of the night police, for killing Bancroft, the jury last night brought in a verdict of not guilty. Robbins was discharged from custody, and has resumed his duties on the police force of our city.

Governor Palmer, by proclamation, to-day, offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the unknown murderer or murderers of one Mary Ann Hudson, who was brutally murdered at Champaign City, on the night of Nov. 18, 1871; also, $200 for the arrest of John Dixon who murdered John Hapgood in Cairo on the 25th of December, 1871. Both of these men were negroes.

Hon. William Cary received a letter to-day informing him of the dangerous illness of Senator Little, of Jo Daviess County. There are no hopes of his recovery.

The Supreme Court has been in session all day in their new and convenient court rooms, Judges Walker, Thornton, Breese, and Sheldon being present, and Chief Justice Lawrence and Judges Scott and McCAllister absent. In the absence of Chief Justice Lawrence, Judge Walker presided. The Court, after transacting quite a large amount of business, adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The Governor to-day filed with the Secretary of State the following approved bills: House bill No. 625, an act to apportion the State of Illinois into Senatorial Districts; Senate bill No. 414—an act concerning the increase of the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates. This law is without the emergency clause, and therefore does not go into effect until the 1st of July. As many of your readers may not know, this law was passed to take the place of one passed last winter said to have been defective.

The certificate of incorporation of the Mineral City Mining and Smelting Company, of Rose Close, capital stock, $500,000, was filed with Secretary of State to-day.

There was a terrific fight at a place in the First Ward of our city called "Greasy Row" to-night, at 10 o'clock, between the police and a lot of drunken negroes. For a few minutes the fighting was fearful, and the result was the arrest of a half dozen negroes, but three of the policemen were terribly cut and bruised.

Decision of Attorney-General Bushnell of Interest to County Officers.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 5.—Attorney General Bushnell decided a very important question to-day, which will be of interest to County Clerks and other county officers. It seems that many County Clerks have failed to furnish the Secretary of State with a certificate of the election of county officers elected last fall, and, therefore, no commissions have issued to said officers, neither is there an official record in the office of the Secretary of State of such officers, or that they are authorized to act in their several capacities. The reason given by some of the clerks for not sending is that, some of the officers being their own successors, did not need a commission, and others claim that there is no specific law requiring commissions to issue to County Treasurers. The matter was referred to the Attorney General and he has decided that no county officer should act in his official capacity without the authority conferred by the Governor in the commissions issued by the Secretary of State; that before such Commission can issue, the County Clerk must certify to the Secretary of State under seal of the election and qualification of the person desiring the commission; that no county officer, because he is his own successor, should act as such without a new commission from the Governor. In his decision the Attorney General remarked that the record of the State, in order to prevent confusion, should show the status of every county and State officer, and that it is essential that such officer should be duly commissioned by the Governor, and a record kept of the same by the Secretary of State, and in order to have this done County Clerks, after any election, should promptly send the proper certificates of election and qualification of such officers.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Proceedings Yesterday in the State Constitutional Convention.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—The State Constitutional Convention, at Charleston, W. Va., yesterday, adopted a system of County Courts, very similar to the system provided by the Constitution of 1870. Each county, however, may have a Court of the same jurisdiction as held by a single Judge or Commissioner. The report of the Committee on Corporations contains the same provisions as the Constitution of Illinois on the subject of railroads.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 5.—The Democratic State Central Committee have issued a call for a State Convention on the 19th of June. Hon. Joseph Brooks made a speech last night in which he stated that he would neither support any member of the present administration, nor any person who did not support them.

—The Michigan Republican State Convention for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, will meet in Jackson, on Thursday, the 16th of May.

—Charles M. Garrison was yesterday re-elected President of the Detroit Board of Trade, by a unanimous vote.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Special assembly of Oriental Sov. Consistory S. P. R. S., at their rendezvous, in the hall of Home Lodge, corner Prairie-av. and Twenty-third-st., this (Wednesday) evening, for work on the 31st and 32d degrees. By order of the Illinois Commander-in-Chief. J. B. SLICHTER, Illinois Grand Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Garden City Lodge, No. 141, A. F. & A. M., wednesday evening, March 6, at 7½ o'clock. Business of the utmost importance to every member. By order of the W. M.
H. F. HOLCOMB, Sec'y.

NOTICE.

Unity Church Congregation is requested to meet their Committee at the Third Unitarian Church, Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock p. m., to examine plans for new Church, and to transact any business coming before the meeting.
By order of the Trustees.
GEO. E. ADAMS, Sec'y.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

Central Property lately occupied by the Gas Co.

450 ft. on Monroe and Adams-sts., near Farwell's store, in lots to suit purchasers, on easy terms. Also, the southwest corner of Market and Adams-sts., 83 1-2 ft. by 225 ft., to the river.
A. J. AVERELL,
Real Estate Office, No. 600 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE.

A Beautiful Cottage, No. 204 Twenty-sixth-st., corner of Burnside. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.

PUBLIC MARKET TO RENT.

Four fine stalls to rent in the New Market, northwest corner Halsted and Harrison sts. Possession this week. This is the largest and finest market ever built in this city. Apply to J. H. KEELER, 282 Halsted-st., or at the building.

TO RENT.

Possession Immediate—One Basement, very light, 40x40. Also, possession May 1, Stores and Lofts in Brick Block, corner State-st. and Eldridge court.
Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, 234 Wabash-av.

HATS.

AMIDON HATS!
Just received.
BISHOP & BARNES,
Fashionable Hatters.
460 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Ear Trumpets

Elastic Stockings, Galvanic Batteries, Trusses.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.,
Surgical Instruments and Druggists' Sundries.

LUMBER DRIER.

LUMBER.

MEARS, BATES & CO., of this city, are now building a $10,000 Chicago Drier at Oconto, similar to one in use by T. W. Harvey, corner of Twenty-second and Morgan sts. Invented by E. J. Sumner, 631 South Halsted-st., Chicago, Ill.

DRY GOODS.

HUNT, BARBOUR, & CO.,

Previous to opening their RETAIL DEPARTMENT, will offer to the people of Chicago a portion of their stock of

DRY GOODS

By the piece and dozen at

Wholesale Prices,

In their Wholesale Rooms,

103 MADISON-ST., "BURNT DISTRICT."

Special attention called to Bleached Damasks, Napkins, Towels, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linen, and a large line of Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, including a full supply of the Genuine Balbriggan Hose and Half Hose, all at WHOLESALE PRICES.

A celebrated make of Lyons

BLACK SILKS

Will be cut in quantities to suit, and sold at WHOLESALE PRICES, thus saving the purchaser, in the fine Cashmere qualities, over $1 per yard.

A complete and large stock of best English Bombazines and Black Alpacas of last season's importation will be offered at OLD PRICES.

N. B.—The principal Stage and Street Car Lines run quite near the Store.

HARDWARE.

MILLER BROS. & KEEP,

261 & 263 State-st.,

WHOLESALE

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

NAILS,

Japanned and Stamped Ware,

American File Co.'s Files, &c.

We have in stock a full line of goods, and are prepared to fill orders promptly and at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Mail orders solicited.

CLOTHING.

1872. 1872.

SPRING TRADE.

We are now permanently located in the five-story Stores,

247 & 249 Monroe-st.,

Where we are prepared to offer to the trade, on our usual terms, the largest and best stock of

CLOTHING AND Furnishing Goods

That we ever manufactured.

HENRY W. KING & CO.

COLLARS.

The Latest Novelty.

ELMWOOD COLLAR,

Has a folded edge that prevents the corners turning up, and a fine cloth surface that makes it the most perfect imitation of a linen collar.

IT IS PERFECT FITTING,
THE BEST STYLE,
WILL KEEP CLEAN,
And can be worn longer than any other collar.
FOR SALE AT ALL
GENTS' FURNISHING STORES.

REMOVALS.

NOTICE.

B. F. CHASE & HILD,
SIGN PAINTERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
196 MADISON-ST.,
BURNT DISTRICT.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,

AGENTS FOR

BUILDERS IN IRON,

Ornamental Iron Work, Cornices, Columns, Beams, Girders, Shutters, Stairs and Railings, Stable Fixtures, &c., in Steam the Harrison Safety Boiler and Heaters for Buildings.

Hammers and Machinery

Of all kinds. We have samples of No. 1 Press Brick, Hand-made and Shaded.

We invite the attention of architects and builders to our Iron Work, which is faced and fitted before leaving the works, ready for erection.

CRAWFORD & WOOD,
General Agents, No. 231 East Washington-st., opposite the Tunnel.

OILS.

REFINED LARD.
ALSO
WINTER STRAINED
LARD OILS,
Machine & Burning Oils.
APPLY TO
FAIRBANK, PECK & CO.,
Office and Works, Eighteenth & Blackwell-sts.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW,

SUCCESSORS TO

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

AND

RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS

123, 124 & 125 MICHIGAN-AV.,

Have full stock in all departments, and offer every inducement to cash and short time buyers.

Special care given to orders.

PAINTS, COLORS, ETC.

OLDEST AND LARGEST PAINT AND COLOR HOUSE IN AMERICA.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.

Manufacturers and Importers of

PAINTS, COLORS, VARNISHES,

White Lead and Zinc,

ARTISTS' AND DECORATORS' MATERIALS.

NEW YORK. - - CHICAGO.

Chicago Stock complete, and orders promptly executed at (sea tots) our lowest New York rates, current cost of transportation only added.

Dealers and consumers will save one or two profits by ordering direct.

Michigan-av. and Washington-st., CHICAGO.

106 & 108 FULTON-ST., NEW YORK.

White Lead, Paint and Color Works, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Varnish, Vermillion and Carmine Factories, Bergen Port, N. J.

WOOL.

WOOL.

We offer for sale a good assortment of Fine, Medium, and Coarse Wools, both Foreign and Domestic. Also Tub-Washed and Pulled Wools, all at reasonable rates.

J. H. HOWARD & CO.,
Wool Commission Merchants.
Office and Warehouse: Foot West Washington-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Feb. 28, 1872.

Sealed proposals (in duplicate) with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 12 m., March 29, 1872, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department the following stores, delivered at Government warehouses in this city, by April 10, 1872, viz.:

800,000 lbs of high ground, well dressed, double extra spring, or winter wheat Flour, equal to sample to be seen at this office, to be in round-hooped oak barrels, full head-lined, or double sacks (containing 100 lbs nett), new cotton, and gunny, well sewed and tied at the corners.

280,000 lbs of good, sound, merchantable shelled Corn, free from dirt, in strong, new seamed double gunnies or in bulk. Bids will receive both ways.

10,000 lbs dry hard Soap, manufactured of good material, free from clay, soluble glass, or other adulterations, and offensive odor, packed in strong boxes, well strapped.

48,000 lbs Peachblow Potatoes, or other variety of equal quality, in bulk, free from moisture and dirt.

Bids for any part of the above will be entertained.

Samples of Flour, Soap, and Potatoes must accompany bids.

Usual conditions, as to inspections, &c., imposed. Further information on application.

THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Capt. & C. S.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received until the 18th of March at the office of the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia Railway Company, No. 81 Exchange-st., Buffalo, N. Y., for the completion of their railway, ready for the superstructure, from the Pennsylvania State line to Emporium, Pa., a distance of about 42 miles. Those making proposals can make them for a portion of the work, if they do not desire the entire line.
H. L. LYMAN, Secretary.

Bids for Stone Work

Will be received for the LAKESIDE PUBLISHING & PRINTING COMPANY'S new building, at the office of CASS & CHAPMAN, Architect, corner Clark and Adams-sts., Chicago, until March 15, 1872. Responsible parties who wish to make *bona fide* bids will be furnished with all information desired.
R. R. DONNELLEY, Manager.

REMOVAL.

Removal to Permanent Quarters.

PHILLIP GOLDMAN,

Successor to Goldman Bros.,

WHOLESALE BOOTS AND SHOES,

38 RANDOLPH-ST.

Second building west of Wabash-av., will be pleased to see his old friends and customers. Close buyers will find it to their advantage to call and examine one of the finest and best assorted stocks of Boots and Shoes in the West, at prices which defy competition. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory over the store.

INSURANCE.

BUFFALO CITY,
WESTERN,
FIRE AND MARINE.

Adjusted claims in above Companies purchased a highest market price, by
C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
[illegible] Wabash-av.

WANTED,

REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO. CERTIFICATES.
Will buy $10,000 certificates this week.
JAS. B. STOREY,
Private Banker,
101 South Clinton-st.

WANTED.

Adjusted claims in the Firemen's Insurance Company and Republic certificates of Indebtedness.
A. O. SLAUGHTER, [illegible] Wabash-av.

GENERAL NOTICES.

THOMAS MANAHAN,

An old resident of Chicago, would be pleased to inform his numerous friends and the public generally that he has opened a real estate office at

No. 9 South Canal-st., Room 6,

Where will be found a large list of choice business and residence property for sale and to rent.

FINANCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

Real estate securities promptly cashed and money to loan at current rates. SAM'L GEHR,
Real Estate and Loan Agent,
513 Wabash-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate in the city or suburbs at current rates.
G. S. HUBBARD, JR.,
76 South Canal-st.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

Anchor Line.

Twice a week, and oftener when required, between New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, and all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent of Europe. Cabin passage fare, $65; steerage fare, $28, United States currency, provisions included. Cabin plans on view, and state-rooms secured. Through Bills of Lading granted. Money remitted in any sum. Send for sailing bill and circular giving full details. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 224 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.

TO LEASE.

LUMBER YARD
TO LEASE.

The Yard formerly occupied by C. Mears & Co., on South Branch and Mason Canal. It has over 400 feet good new dock, and about four acres of ground.
Apply to GEORGE ARMOUR,
Room 4 Lind's Block.

CROCKERY, CHINA, ETC.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD,

Importers and Jobbers of

CROCKERY,

70 West Washington-st,

CHICAGO,

Have in stock, and to arrive in season for the SPRING TRADE, the following goods, which they offer to the trade in ORIGINAL PACKAGES and in OPEN STOCK, at the lowest New York prices, freight added:

500 crates Crockery, best white granite, &c.
100 casks China, white and gold band.
100 casks Yellow and Rockingham.
3,500 pkgs. Glassware.
50 pkgs. Looking Glasses.
500 gross English and American Table Cutlery.
100 gross German Silver Tea and Table Spoons.
100 gross Britannia and Iron Tea and Table Spoons.
Burners, Lamps, Plated Goods, Castors, Fancy Spittoons, Decorated Chamber Sets, Hotel, Restaurant and Bar Goods, &c., &c.

We desire to inform the merchants of the Northwest that Chicago is, to-day, as well if not better than ever prepared to furnish them with all the goods they may require, at prices that will defy competition. This is the opinion of all our leading merchants, and the fact will be recognized by the great Northwest with genuine interest, and, we believe, with hearty approval.

BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

William G. White & Co.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Selling Agents for the Celebrated

HATHAWAY WHITE SHIRTS.

234 Michigan-av., cor. Harrison-st., Chicago.

Orders promptly attended to.

BANK NOTE ENGRAVING.

(Incorporated November, 1859.)

THE

National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE,

NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engrave and Print

Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS devised by the Company, and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING AND ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

DRY GOODS.

J. V. FARWELL & CO.

WILL OPEN A

MAMMOTH RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

On or before April 1,

CORNER MONROE AND FRANKLIN-STS.

HATS, CAPS, ETC.

Charles A. Lewis & Co.

(Formerly of CARHART, LEWIS & CO.),

JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS,

Umbrellas & Parasols,

Nos. 6 and 8 Wabash-av.,

Between Lake and South Water-sts., Chicago.

We invite the attention of close buyers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Highland Park Building Company, will be held at the office of Hon. J. O. NORTON, No. 386 Wabash-av., on Monday, April 1, 1872, at 2 o'clock p. m. JOHN H. WRENN, Sec'y.

Druggists' Stills.

A full line of Druggists' Sundries which we offer to the trade at low prices.
BLISS & TORREY, 25 Market-st.

Arnold's & French Ink

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., and 661 Wabash-av.

SCHWEIZER'S COFFEE HOUSE,

Corner Canal and Washington-sts.

No Sample Room. Ladies' entrance on Washington-st.

MEDICAL.

PILES.

The worst cases of PILES cured in a few days, without pain or inconvenience to patients, by a new and wonderful remedy. No surgical operation, and no medicine to take. Cures warranted. Call on, or address, DR. JORDAN, 90 East Harrison-st., Chicago.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Quarterly Report of County Treasurer Rumsey.

Dr. Miller on the County Charitable Institutions.

The Commissioners Fix Their Pay at $5 per Day.

The Legislature Urged to Pass the Burnt Record Bill.

The Board of County Commissioners met pursuant to adjournment, in the East Wing of the Court House, yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair. There were present, Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Skelly, and Stearns.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Judges of the different Courts, asking that spittoons, water-filters, dusters, and window shades be supplied to the Courts. The Clerk was instructed to furnish them.

A communication was received from A. Jacobson, Clerk of the Superior Court, asking for three wooden cases for files. The document was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A communication was received from the Sheriff, asking for a supply of stationery for the next three months.

President White said it was questionable whether the county should furnish it.

Commissioner Ashton thought it should be referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instructions to report whether or not the county was obliged to furnish it. The document was so referred.

A communication was received from the County Clerk, notifying the Board that he had appointed A. J. Mason Janitor of the Court House, at a salary of $75 a month, and Stewart Hamilton night watchman, at a salary of $2 a day. The appointments were confirmed.

A communication was received from John Forsyth & Co. asking for the refunding of taxes. It was referred to the proper Committee.

A communication was received from the County Clerk stating that it had been customary to furnish outside towns with blanks on which to make assessments for highway purposes, the cost being from $80 to $100, and inquiring whether he should purchase them, as they were needed immediately. He was ordered to procure them.

Commissioner Pahlman moved that one-third of the number be printed in German.

Commissioner Ashton said the Constitution required every public document to be printed in English.

Commissioner Crawford asked if the blanks were for the poll-tax. That tax was illegal.

The President informed him they were not for that purpose.

The motion of Commissioner Pahlman was then agreed to.

COUNTY TREASURER'S REPORT.

The County Treasurer submitted the following report for the quarter ending March 1, 1872:

DEBIT.

Balance per December report, 1871	$ 26,360.06
Cash received from W. H. Dixon, on account of old iron	184.79
Cash received from Patrick Carroll, Warden of the Poor House	169.00
Cash received from Clark & Edwards, on account of coal	90.00
Cash received of the County Clerk, on account of travelling licenses	225.00
Taxes of 1870, collected on poll	1 50
To a temporary loan	200,000.00
Total	$227,030.44

CREDIT.

By county orders paid	$ 86,379.06
By juries' certificates, Superior Court	1,438.00
By juries' certificates, Circuit Court	1,851.60
Official reporters' bills	707.00
By interest on county order paid	6 19
By 6 per cent bond coupon orders paid	1,503.00
By public building bond orders paid	3,000.00
By 7 per cent orders	14,000.00
By Judges' salaries	1,500.00
To balance March 4, 1872	$113,131.94

BOND FUND ACCOUNT.

Debtor to balance as per December report, 1871	$18,337 06
Creditor by 7 per cent war bond coupons paid	13,656.00
By balance	$ 4,981 06
To balance March 4, 1872	$ 4,981.06

REMARKS.

As you see by the accompanying quarterly report, there is in the Treasury a balance of $113,131.94 to the credit of Cook County. The amount of Cook County orders registered in the Treasurer's office remaining unpaid is $61,925 25. In addition to this amount there are many January certificates afloat. The amount I have no means of knowing, as they are not registered in my office before they are presented for payment. The bills that will come before your Board immediately will be audited, may necessarily be large, and the unexpended balance will be paid out in a short time.

DR. MILLER'S REPORT.

Dr. Ben. C. Miller, Superintendent of Public Charities, who recently returned from the East, where he visited many charitable institutions for the purpose of learning their inside workings, submitted a report, of which the following is a synopsis: After giving in detail the orders given to his subordinates, he appends the reports of the officers of the institutions connected with his department.

COUNTY HOSPITAL.

The report of the Warden of the County Hospital for the quarter ending March 1, shows that 410 persons were admitted, and the number remaining in the Hospital December 1, was 141; discharged, and relieved, 335; deaths 45; remaining at date, 151. Total, 551. Of the deaths, 11 were Coroner's cases, and 4 were moribund on admission. The number of births were 18, and the number treated 990, making a grand total of 1,541. The Warden received from day patients, sale of old clothes, etc, $302.24, and paid out $298.60. The average daily cost of the patients was 52 1-10 cents.

The Superintendent calls attention to the overcrowded condition of the Hospital, and the necessity for making arrangements for more room. The report continues: What we need is roomy buildings, not of an expensive and showy character, but of a cheap nature, so that, if need be, they can be removed and new ones erected in their stead, and not stand for centuries to become the unsightly and contaminated piles that they do; their walls a receiving place for animal poison, contagious and infective. If a large piece of ground could be obtained where cheap pavilions could be erected, it would cost but little, and it would serve the sick and poor of the county much better than a large and costly building.

INSANE ASYLUM AND POOR HOUSE.

The next report was that of the Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor House from Jan. 9 to Feb. 29, 1872. The number of inmates on Jan. 9 was 216; admitted since, 32; total, 248; discharged, 10; remaining Feb. 29, 238. The number of inmates in the Poor House Jan. 9 was 350; admitted since, 161; total, 511; discharged, 213. Remaining Feb. 29, 298. The nationalities of the latter are: America, 60; Bohemia, 1; Canada, 2; England, 18; Germany, 41; Norway, 4; Sweden, 11; Switzerland, 2; Belgium, 1; colored Americans, 3; Denmark, 5; France, 5; Ireland, 139; Russia, 2; Scotland, 9. Their occupations were: Bookkeepers, 2; bricklayers, 4; blacksmiths, 3; bakers, 3; butchers, 1; carpenters, 15; coppersmith, 1; cigar maker, 1; servants, 51; gardeners, 2; housekeepers, 27; laborers, 122; laundresses, 3; machinist, 1; shoemakers, 6; stone masons, 2; sailors, 2; stone cutters, 2; wagon-makers, 1; weaver, 1. Their ages were from 1 year to 95 years. Nineteen died between Jan. 9 and Feb. 29. Coffee, vegetables, codfish, salt pork, and beef are given to the inmates. The diet is a new one, and seems to have a beneficial effect. They are given mutton, salt pork, with beans and fish, on separate days, instead of beef every day, as formerly.

DR. TOPE'S REPORT.

The next report was that of Dr. J. W. Tope, Resident Physician at the County Insane Asylum and Alms House. He treated, in the Poor House, during the last quarter, 100 patients; 170 were admitted for treatment; total, 270. There are at present under treatment, 112; number remaining in the Insane Asylum last quarter, 216; admitted during this quarter, 32; total, 248. There remained at the date of the report 238. The Asylum is filled to its utmost capacity; wards intended for 25 persons have from 35 to 40 patients in them. There is an urgent necessity for another artesian well, as the supply of water has diminished fully one-half during the last three months. Two padded rooms are needed for persons laboring under acute delirium and suicidal mania, as the hard, rough walls afford a ready means for such patients to do themselves grave if not fatal injury.

The Superintendent called attention to the inadequate supply of water, and says that such of the inmates as are capable are employed in making clothing and bedding for the institution, but with only partial success, and there has been no one to take charge of them. He recommended the employment of some one for the purpose. During the summer an effort will be made to raise vegetables enough for both houses. An additional farm hand and an extra horse are needed.

COUNTY AGENT'S REPORT.

The final report is that of the County Agent, who sent 240 persons to the Poor House, and 108 to the Hospital. The insane persons numbered 50. Fifteen were tried, and found insane, 1 was sent to Jacksonville, 1 died before trial came off, and 13 were taken care of by their friends.

In conclusion, the Superintendent referred to the announcement made by the officers of the Relief and Aid Society that, as soon as the weather permits, they will discontinue all aid to persons who had, prior to the fire, been receiving aid from the county. This would throw a large number of persons in the city on the hands of the county, many of them being aged and infirm. The best way to relieve them, he thought, would be to give them a limited supply of groceries and other necessaries of life.

FINANCE REPORT.

The Finance Committee submitted the following report:

The Finance Committee, to whom was confided the duty of disposing of $200,000 of coupon orders on the County Treasury, with instructions, if the same could not be sold at not less than 97 1-2 cents on the dollar, to borrow that amount at a rate of interest not exceeding 10 per cent temporarily, for the purpose of meeting outstanding orders on the Treasury, respectfully report: That a sale was made to the amount specified, but that the purchaser requires bonds of the county instead of coupon orders on the Treasury. Your Committee, therefore, made a temporary loan at the rate of 9 per cent interest, until the bonds can be prepared, and recommend that they be issued instead of the orders.

The report was adopted.

BAILIFFS' PAY.

Commissioner Skelly offered the following:

WHEREAS, The pay of Bailiffs in the several Courts of Cook County is fixed by the statute at $4 per day; therefore be it

Resolved, That the County Clerk be and he is hereby authorized to draw an order on the County Treasurer on the first Monday of each month hereafter, for the pay of each Bailiff employed, upon the certificates of the Clerks of the several Courts.

President White, Commissioner Jones in the Chair, moved to amend by substituting "Judges" for the word "Clerks."

Considerable discussion ensued, and the resolution was voted down—yeas, 3; nays, 9.

ASSESSMENTS.

The Committee on Assessments reported back the communication from the Assessors of South and West Chicago, asking for instructions in regard to assessing personal property for the year 1871, and real estate in the burnt district for the same year, with a request that the Board take action thereon.

Commissioner Crawford thought they ought to find out what was the matter with the Assessors.

Commissioner Harrison considered the Board incompetent to give instructions. The question would have to be studied. If a single mistake was made, the whole assessment would be invalidated.

Commissioner Crawford moved that it be referred to the Committee on Equalization of Taxes.

It was so referred, with instructions to employ counsel if the Committee deemed their services necessary.

COMMISSIONERS' SALARIES.

On motion, the rules were suspended, and Commissioner Ashton introduced the following:

WHEREAS, By the Constitution of the State of Illinois, as provided in Article 10, Section 10, entitled "Counties," it is provided that "the County Board," except as provided in Section 9 of said Article 10, shall "fix the compensation of all County officers, with the amount of their necessary clerk hire, stationery, fuel, and other expenses;" and

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State of Illinois have decided that they have no jurisdiction over the subject of the compensation of County officers, except as provided in Section 9, of Article 10, of the Constitution of said State, and the said Constitution having provided that "the county affairs of Cook County shall be managed by a Board of Commissioners of fifteen persons," therefore be it, and it is, hereby

Ordered, By the Board of Commissioners of Cook County, that the compensation of each of the members of said Board of Commissioners shall be $5 per day for time actually employed in the discharge of their several duties, and five cents per mile for necessary travel, and such other necessary expenses incurred as shall be ordered and allowed by said Board for special duty when ordered by said Board, which compensation shall be in lieu of all fees and perquisites whatever, for their respective services; *Provided*, that the presiding officer of said Board shall receive in addition thereto the sum of $1 per day. The aforesaid compensation, when fixed by this Board, shall not be increased or diminished during the term of office of any member thereof, as provided in the Constitution of the State of Illinois; and be it further

Ordered, That said compensation shall be paid quarterly out of the County Treasury, upon an order drawn by the County Clerk upon said Treasury, the same to be presented to said Treasurer duly endorsed, and the said County Clerk, upon the presentation by the respective members of said Board of a certificate of the number of days service, mileage, and expenses as allowed, duly sworn to, shall draw his order on the Treasurer in favor of said member for the amount thereof as aforesaid.

Commissioner Stearns said they were elected with their eyes wide open, and he would never vote to increase the per diem of the members. They understood they were to receive but $4 a day.

Commissioner Crawford did not understand it so. The question was whether they should vote themselves a fair and reasonable compensation. Two dollars a day would not pay them for attending to the county matters as they should be attended to. The Board had already saved the county thousands of dollars, and the Commissioners should receive a reasonable compensation for their services.

Commissioner Skelly objected to swearing to the certificates, as he could not keep account of what he was entitled to. He thought the Clerk should keep the account.

Commissioner Harrison considered the question a delicate one. He had hoped the Legislature would fix the pay, but he would take what the county gave him. Many people in the county thought they were to receive but $2 a day. They had no right to exact $3 a day of the county for half a day's work. The country members would be entitled to it if that compensation was fixed, because they lose the whole day. He would have the Legislature fix the pay.

President White (Commissioner Crawford in the Chair), offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Legislature of the State be and they are hereby requested to fix the compensation of the members of this Board.

Commissioner White endorsed what Commissioner Harrison said. They should not charge for more time than was occupied in the sessions.

Commissioner Ashton would not vote for the substitute, for the reason that it would be of no avail. The Committee on Judiciary of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State had decided that they had no power over the subject. A provision in a bill making the pay $5 a day had been stricken out by a vote of the House, as they had no authority to fix it.

Commissioner White moved to strike out the provision that the Chairman be allowed a dollar a day more than the other members.

Commissioner Ashton accepted that, and it was stricken out.

The portion about swearing to the certificate was also stricken out.

The question was put on the substitute of Commissioner White, and it was not agreed to: yeas, 4; nays, 6,—as follows:

Yeas—Harrison, Jones, Stearns, and the President.
Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Skelly.

Commissioner Stearns moved to adjourn.

The motion was declared to be out of order.

The resolutions of Commissioner Ashton were then adopted: yeas, 10; nays, 2,—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Skelly, Mr. President.
Nays—Stearns and Harrison.

"FIRE BONDS."

Commissioner Crawford offered a resolution designating the bonds to be hereafter issued, "Fire bonds," in contradistinction to those heretofore issued by the county.

BURNT RECORD BILL.

On motion, the vote by which the resolution in relation to the "Burnt Record bill" was passed, was reconsidered, and Commissioner Crawford offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives in the Legislature, from this county, be and they are hereby requested to urge immediate action upon the passage of the first nine and the last two sections of the House bill, commonly known as the "Burnt Record bill," now pending in the House.

The resolution was adopted.

Commissioner Ashton moved that the vote by which his resolutions were adopted be reconsidered, and that the motion be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to: yeas, 7; nays, 3—as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, Mr. President.
Nays—Harrison, Skelly, Stearns.

The Board then adjourned.

COPPER TYPE.

A New, Valuable, and Economic Substitute for Cast Type—Professor Silversmith's Newly-Invented Machine.

Since the art of printing from wood blocks and engraved letters, but one important invention has been applied to the casting of type, and that is Mr. Bruce's type-casting machine. For more than 300 years only such type have been in use that are produced from fused type-metal. The age of progress and invention does not permit itself to stand idle—it must seek improvements and advantages that will facilitate the making of implements, in all branches of mechanics and the arts, cheapen them, and exchange the perishable for a more substantial and durable article.

To this end we have been shown a series of drawings and specifications, which are to be sent to Washington for the patent of a machine invented by Professor Julius Silversmith, of this city, which will make from copper or of any of the ductile sheet or bar metals type, by a cold-pressure process, that will last from eight to ten times longer than those cast of type metal,—impart a much clearer face to the letters, besides furnishing it at as cheap a rate as those cast of type metal. Although the value of copper is at least three times greater,—hence giving greater value to a printing establishment,—while a pound of copper (as compared with a pound of type metal) will give 10 per cent more type in any given quantity. Nor does copper oxydize in the ratio to that of type metal,—while the most delicate shade-lines and embellishments of fancy or ornamental job letters will be produced and may be retained on copper type through ordinary wear and tear.

The operation and construction of the machine may be summed up as follows: A feed rolling mill having two substantial steel rollers, such as are usually employed by metal-workers, the rollers being provided with a series of grooves designed for any grade or size of type as well as the various thicknesses of letters, signs, characters, spaces, and quadrates, between which rollers a metal strip may be rolled out to the required dimensions. The mill may be transversely moved so that each groove therein may be adjusted to a stationary frame, in which latter the rolled-out strip of metal which is to form types may be held in a series of variable adjustable guides, and conformable to the dimensions of the metal strip. The rolling mill, by certain ratchet disks, as keyed to the shaft of the lower roller, allow the mill, by an eccentric stop-motion, to roll out strips of metal the length of the types. A transverse, reciprocating circular saw severs the metal strip after each stop motion of the mill, and each metal body is pushed along until the same come under a drop-weight, which latter is provided with punches for cutting in the usual nicks on one side of the type. While the drop-weight fixes the nicks, the metal strip projects less than a sixteenth of an inch beyond the sharpened guides whose edges are inverted, so that when the reciprocating matrix-bar, which is horizontally moved by an eccentric upon the main or power-shaft, it shall impress the face of the letter or character upon the metal strip end, and any portion of the metal which is depressed or flattened by the matrix are thus cut off by the inverted edges of the guides, thus leaving the type in a perfect condition and finish, requiring no skilled labor in the handling thereof, as is required by the type-casting process, which makes the expense of their type otherwise costly. The same means which are employed in rolling out the lengths of the type for letters are also adopted for the spaces (high or low) and quadrates; disks, as attached to the roller shafts, are so subdivided into ratchets as to move the rollers a given length of time, the ratchet wheels being operated or propelled by a pawl on an arm, which receives its motion through an eccentric from the main power shaft. The reciprocating sawing apparatus also receives its motion from the main power shaft, which latter is placed at the end of the machine, and the whole engine works in a reciprocating manner, each operation, such as rolling, sawing, punching and the matrix impression act, are made to operate consecutively, and each working part may be adjusted by eccentrics and set screws with great exactitude. Less than one horse power is required for propelling the machine, the space it occupies is 2x4 feet, and about 3½ feet high. It will be observed that no skilled labor is required to produce type by this machine. After the metal passes through the impression act each will be in perfect condition. The machine will make the smallest "Brilliant," or a 4-line Pica type.

We learn that Professor Silversmith will at once erect a number of his machines and establish a factory in this city for the manufacture of copper type. All the detail drawings for the castings and working parts are completed.

We have thus briefly hinted what this machine designs to perform, but we cannot at this moment estimate the immense results that may accrue to the printing fraternity from this important invention, which, to our mind, appears practical and feasible.

A Hog Controversy.

NEPONSET, March 2.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: There was a challenge published in Chicago *Evening Journal* by a Mr. McCecory, of Fulton County, Ill., stating he had shipped 4,000 hogs, whose average weight was 390 lbs. We dispute his claim, as we have bought and shipped to Colonel James L. Hancock, Chicago packer, 4,554 hogs, their average weight being over 411 lbs. Very respectfully yours,

BUSWELL & GRAY.

A Sure Indication

of the magnitude of the spring trade may be found in the large stocks our wholesale merchants are now receiving. Prominent among them is the house of Beard, Savage & Beard, No. 70 West Washington street, where crockery, china and glassware, sufficient to supply a half dozen ordinary stores, can now be found.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Messrs. Miller Bros. & Keep, of Nos. 261 and 263 State street, wholesale hardware and cutlery dealers, have now on hand a full line of goods in agricultural implements, nails, Japanned and stamped ware, files, etc., and are prepared to fill orders promptly at the lowest market rates.

THE LAW COURTS.

Rules for Restoring the Record of Chancery Proceedings.

The "Goose Island" Elevator the Subject of Litigation.

Suit Growing Out of the Sale of City Property for Taxes.

Superior Court.

RESTORING THE RECORDS.

The following order has been entered on the chancery side of the Court:

The pleadings in chancery causes in this Court, which were destroyed in the late fire, must be restored by the respective parties, as follows: "Original, amended, and supplemental bills or petitions and bills of review, together with accompanying exhibits, affidavits, bonds, etc., must be restored by the parties who filed the same on or before the 1st day of May next. Cross bills, and all pleas, answers, replications, and accompanying exhibits, affidavits, bonds, etc., must be restored on or before the 1st day of June next. In case of failure to comply with this rule, the causes will be dismissed or defaults be entered therein for want of prosecution, according to the nature of the case."

A LUNATIC CASE.

There was commenced in the summer of 1870, in this Court, a proceeding by Samuel A. Sawyer, and another, as conservators of Lucius A. Willard, against William H. Taylor and others, to set aside a contract made between Willard and Taylor on the 15th day of November, 1869, for the purchase by Willard of the lot on the southwest corner of South Clark street and Madison streets, it being alleged that Willard, at the time of making the purchase and contract, was insane, and therefore incompetent. In December, 1869, there was an inquisition of lunacy in the County Court of this County, at which the jury decided that Willard was then insane, and had been so for two months and a half, and Dr. John C. Burroughs was appointed conservator of his estate. He continued to act during a few months, then resigned, and complainants were appointed. The case now comes up on the issue as to whether Willard was insane on the date of the contract, defendants claiming that the inquisition was not binding upon them, it being *ex parte*, beyond the date of the inquisition. The case will probably occupy until Wednesday evening.

ELEVATOR TROUBLE.

An injunction was issued to Hugh Mayer upon the suit of Herman, Spruance & Co. against Hugh Mayer, to restrain him from intermeddling with the property known as the "Iowa Elevator," on Lots 2 and 7, in Block 14, Original Town of Chicago. This proceeding is based upon a bill in chancery, in which it is charged that Mayer has made forcible entry upon the premises, possessed himself of the grain stored, driven off the employés, closed the premises, and placed armed men in possession. The Court appointed Virginius A. Turpin Receiver (*ex-parte*), under bond of $25,000.

INTERESTING LAND CASE.

Isaac Anderson v. James J. McCarthy and others, the heirs of Patrick McCarthy. This bill is substantially to enforce the trusts upon which Catherine McCarthy acquired title to Lot 2, Ellis' east addition. The complainant made a contract with John Johnson and wife for the purchase of this lot in 1856. In 1857 he conveyed by warrantee deed, the south fifty feet of it to Patrick McCarthy, who died in 1858, leaving the widow Catherine and the heirs. The widow was appointed administratrix, and inventoried this south fifty feet as the property of her late husband, claiming title under the Anderson deed. She was also appointed guardian of the heirs then minors, and reported this south fifty feet as their property, subject to her dower. In 1861, Anderson having paid all the taxes since he bought the land, and having paid three payments on the land, but getting extensions from the Johnson's of the two due in 1859 and 1860, they, without notice or demand on him for payment, under a pretended forfeiture for non-payment, made to Mrs. McCarthy a deed, she paying them $500 in satisfaction of the contract, there then being due on it about $700. That she bought it with the money of the heirs and to protect their and her title to the lot; and in so buying it took in the outstanding title in the Johnson's interest for complainant and those claiming under him, including the heirs. That he is still liable, upon his covenant, to P. McCarthy. That the heirs, having the legal right to sue on the covenants in this deed, threaten to commence suit, and he fears they will unless restrained by order of the Court. That the said widow, so holding said property in trust, should be compelled to convey it to complainant on payment of amount advanced, taxes, &c., so as to protect the heirs of P. McCarthy and the assignees of said complainant.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

A petition for mechanic's lien was filed by Benjamin C. Cook against Herman G. Hyatt & B. W. Phillips, to affect Lot 1, Block 8, Beck's subdivision of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 4, 38 north, range 14 east, 3 p. m., and dwelling house thereon.

JUDGMENT.

Judgment was rendered in favor of Horace Billings against Josiah Lombard for $5,047.75, on promissory notes to the order of R. M. Whipple.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced against the Michigan Central Railroad Company upon demand for $2,000.

—Assumpsit was commenced by A. B. Albee, administratrix of A. H. Albee, against K. K. Jones, the demand being for $6,000.

—The Niagara Fire Insurance Company was sued by Samuel Rogers, and John D. Fee, who claim $2,000.

—An action of assumpsit for labor and materials was instituted by Ezra Lincoln, against Amos T. Hall, $3,000 being claimed.

Circuit Court.

CITY PROPERTY SOLD FOR TAXES.

An order was entered yesterday, in the matter of the mandamus issued upon the petition of William Kelsey Reed against George Taylor, Comptroller of the City. Mr. Reed having taken by assignment from John Forsythe, a tax sale certificate upon city property, sought by his proceeding to compel the payment to him of the amount paid for taxes and the full amount of redemption, $244.06. The property is Lot 50, Block 113, School Section Addition, at present occupied by a part of the temporary City Hall. It was sold in March, 1869, for non-payment of an assessment for paving Adams street, the Collector having returned it as delinquent. The sale followed. Subsequently, the Comptroller discovered the error in the sale; that the lot was owned by the city. Thereupon he directed the Treasurer to transfer $244.46, the amount of assessment and redemption fee, from the general fund to the special redemption fund, and made the usual entry on his record. Reed applied for the money when the Comptroller declined to pay, offering, however, to pay the amount of the purchase money, $122.23 and legal interest. Upon the issuing of the alternative writ the Comptroller made return, setting forth the facts, to which the relator demurred. The city claimed that the act of the Comptroller, as the head of the financial department to a subordinate officer in directing the transfer, was not a complete redemption, but that he had a right to recall the act. Also, that the sale was void for want of competent authority to authorize the sale under the charter. The Court (Judge Tree) held, however, that the city was estopped from setting up the invalidity or irregularity of the acts of the Collector or Comptroller, and sustained the demurrer.

UNFINISHED TRIAL—PATENT RIGHT.

There was on trial yesterday, before Judge Tree in this Court a suit commenced by attachment by Edmund O. Marlow against Thomas Wilson, William D. St. Clair, and Richard C. Bingley, the plaintiff claiming an indebtedness for breach of covenant, and the attachment issuing as to Wilson, on the ground that he was about to abscond. The writ was levied on some property in Cicero, bounded by Grove street, Willow avenue, Elm street, and Poplar street, also Lot 2 in Merrick's subdivision and some lots in Norwood. It is charged in the proceeding that there was an agreement made by which the plaintiff assigned his interest in certain patents for weather guards for a royalty which had not been paid, and in part not earned by reason of the fact that the defendants did not diligently prosecute the manufacture and sale of the patented article as conditioned in the contract. Defendants claim that they were induced to contract by fraudulent representations. The case is still on hearing.

ACTION ON THE CASE.

An action on the case was instituted by Thomas Dean against William Lippin, H. O. Joseph F., and Phillip D. Armour, and John Plankinton, in which the damages are laid at $50,000.

CANAL BUSINESS—CITY CASES.

The late firm of Sawyer, Steele & Co., for the use of Ledlie, Lowell & Colvin, sue the city for an alleged breach of covenant, claiming $50,000.

—Ledlie, Lowell & Colvin also sue the city in assumpsit claiming $35,000.

—Fox & Howard, for the use of Ledlie, Lowell & Co., also sue the same defendant, charging breach of covenant, and claiming $40,000.

DEBT.

An action of debt was commenced by Minor T. Ames and Corse against Catherine H. Keegan, Anson M. Truesdell, and Andrew J. Corrigan, the debt being stated at $2,000, and the damages at like amount.

Criminal Court.

THE SUMMERFIELD CASE.

The matter of the information filed against John Summerfield, charging him with usurping the office of Police Justice, came up before Judge Rogers on an agreed case for argument. The agreed case was, in substance, the same as was filed in the case of a woman charged with larceny when Judge Rogers happened on the bench before. It set out the election by the Council and the constitutional point that he was illegally elected. The Court took the case under advisement.

County Court.

GUARDIANSHIP.

Dorothea Wegener, of the town of Rich, was appointed guardian of her children, Dorothea and William, under bond of $10,000, they being heirs to farm land in Rich town.

ESTATE SETTLED.

The estate of Harriet N. Duller was declared settled.

Mr. Greenebaum's Credit Foncier Bill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Those of our citizens who look forward to the time when Chicago shall become the London of America, cannot fail to see the importance of the devotion of every energy, on the part of the people of this city and State, at the present time, to the speedy accomplishment of two measures upon which the future greatness of our city so largely depends, and in comparison with which any temporary relief bill sinks into insignificance. These two measures are the opening of the Niagara Ship Canal and the passage by our Legislature, and prompt signing by our Governor, of the "Greenebaum bill," under which a Credit Foncier will be immediately organized here in Chicago.

As it is necessary that we should have *abundant* and *cheap* capital before we can start steamship lines between Chicago and Europe, South America, and the Indies, it is therefore *first* in importance that the wherewithal to accomplish this desideratum should be forthcoming.

To the writer, who is conversant with the fact that money in Europe is loaned on bond and mortgage at 3 per cent per annum, it has long been a problem why more of this capital does not find its way to Chicago; and this has only been partly solved by the information that the holders of such capital are "afraid of their money!"—that they cannot bring themselves to realize the fact that all Western real estate is not inhabited by Indians, and, in addition to this lack of faith in the *security*, they want the interest payable in their own money, and, in their own cities or towns, where they can collect it themselves on the morning of the day of maturity.

We can hardly blame them, however, for lacking correct views as to the value of our property, if we call to mind how few years have passed since we, as a city, came into existence. Indeed, it is but a few years ago that a small vessel called, I think, the "Pathfinder, of Chicago," made its way to Liverpool, through the Welland Canal, and, on reaching the docks, crowds of people gathered to look at her, and, seeing her name, asked each other where in the world "*Chic-a-go*" could be!

In view of all this, it may be doubted if Mr. Greenebaum can succeed in getting foreign capital for Chicago, even through the assistance of a Credit Foncier. The least that we can do in the matter, however, is to let him try. Institutions of this kind have always been in great favor in Europe, both with the lender and the borrower; and, when we consider that double security is offered to those who have money to invest,—*i. e.*, the security of the institution itself, which, under Mr. Greenebaum's bill, must have a capital of $1,000,000, besides that of the mortgage on which the money is loaned, and which is held by a Trustee for the benefit of the investor, in case the Credit Foncier should not pay their bond; when we consider this, together with the fact that Henry Greenebaum's name and credit are known throughout the civilized world, and that credits and bills of his house are available for enormous sums of money in Europe, Asia, the Indies, and all the great commercial centres, at just the same rate as those of Brown Bros., Barings, etc., it cannot be doubted that an institution organized by him will present strong inducements for millions of capital for Chicago; and, with this "lever which moves the world," who can say what we may not accomplish!

Let us, then, have prompt action on the Greenebaum bill by our Legislature and Governor, and the untiring devotion of our members in Congress to the opening of the Niagara Ship Canal; and if, with cheap capital and access to the ocean, Chicago does not again leap ahead with giant strides, she will belie her reputation and forfeit her name.

CHAS. E. ERTZ.

CHICAGO, March 4.

DISEASE AND DEATH.

Mortality Reports for the Past Week and Month of February.

A Continued Decrease of Deaths by Small Pox, but a Large Increase of New Cases.

Owing to the protracted absence of Dr. Rauch there was no meeting of the Board of Health yesterday afternoon, and the comments on the weekly and monthly mortality reports were wanting. Without any malice, it may also be submitted that there were only ten deaths by small-pox, or three less than for the last week when he was here.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The weekly mortality report was prepared, however, with all due correctness by Mr. Wright, and was submitted to the reporters. For the week ending March 2, there were 142 deaths, or 5 less than the records show for the preceding week. Of the decedents, 75 were males and 67 females.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Following are the diseases which carried them off: Accidents,—fall, 2; overdose of aconite, 1; fracture of pelvis bone, 1; struck by pole of wagon, 1; suffocation, 1—total, 6; congestion of the brain, 3; inflammation of the brain, 3; bronchitis, 6; capillary bronchitis, 3; cancer of the breast, 1; cancer of the stomach, 1; childbirth, 1; cholera infantum, 2; consumption, 12; convulsions, 22; croup, 2; compound fractures, 1; chronic diarrhœa, 1; diphtheria, 1; dysentery, 1; endo-pericarditis, 1; enteritis, 4; erysipelas, 1; puerperal fever, 6; scarlet fever, 3; typhoid fever, 3; valvular disease of the heart, 1; hydrocephalus, 3; inanition, 2; congestion of the lungs, 5; meningitis, 5; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; metroperitonitis, 1; old age, 1; paralysis, 1; peritonitis puerperal, 1; pneumonia, 16; small-pox, 10; syphilis, 1; tabes mesenterica, 4; teething and convulsions, 1; tumor of abdomen, 2; uræmia, 1; whooping-cough, 2.

THEIR AGES.

The ages of the decedents were as follows: Under one year, 48; between one and two years, 14; between two and three years, 7; between three and four years, 4; between four and five years, 2; between five and ten years, 5; between ten and twenty years, 8; between twenty and thirty years, 21; between thirty and forty years, 8; between forty and fifty years, 9; between fifty and sixty years, 7; between sixty and seventy years, 3; between seventy and eighty years, 3; between eighty and ninety years, 1.

The mean thermometer for the week was 29½°.

SMALL-POX DEATHS.

The deaths by small-pox for the week were as follows: Feb. 25, corner of Eleventh street and Blue Island avenue, child of foreign parents, aged 7 months; Feb. 26, Small-Pox Hospital, Canadian, aged 26 years; No. 186 Canalport avenue, German, aged 36 years; Feb. 27, Small-Pox Hospital, Swede, aged 58 years; No. 369 Larrabee street, child of foreign parents, aged 1 year; Feb. 29, No. 1 Gardner street, child of foreign parents, aged 2 years; Small-Pox Hospital, Canadian, aged 27 years; March 1, No. 132 Evans street, child of foreign parents, aged 1 year; No. 577 South May street, German, aged 34 years; March 2, No. 508 Mitchell street, German aged 32 years.

Of the decedents only two, infants, were females, while all were foreigners.

WHERE SMALL-POX IS REPORTED.

Cases of small pox have been reported during the week at the following places: No. 152 Evans street; No. 438 West Twelfth street; No. 144 North Oakley street; No. 508 Mitchell street; North avenue, four doors from Paulina street; No. 674 Archer avenue; No. 78 South Peoria street; No. 693 South Halsted street; No. 67 Burling street; No. 263 West Kinzie street; No. 404 West Randolph street; No. 162 North Sangamon street; No. 96 Luke street; No. 628 Centre avenue; No. 178 Rebecca street; No. 80 Canalport avenue; No. 136 North Clark street; No. 122 Dayton street; No. 806 Clayton street; No. 350 North Carpenter street; No. 349 Larrabee street; No. 88 Gardner street; No. 52 Foster street; County Hospital; No. 635 South Canal street; No. 64 John street; No. 243 West Sixteenth street; No. 12 Hope street; No. 102 Foster street; No. 15 Grove street; No. 601 South Union street; No. 384 Noble street; 865 Larrabee street; No. 401 North Halsted street; No. 284 Michigan avenue; No. 604 Centre avenue; No. 463 West Twelfth street; No. 691 South Halsted street; No. 6 North Sheldon street; No. 989 State street; No. 203 Twenty-second street; alley off English street; No. 7 Lisle street; No. 685 South May street; No. 85 Fry street; No. 255 West Randolph street; No. 4 Lisle street; No. 406 North Reuben street; No. 124 Dixon street; No. 385 State street; No. 307 North Reuben street; No. 830 South Halsted street; No. 166 North avenue; No. 7 English street; No. 38 Snell street; No. 208 Mitchell street; No. 66 Cornell street; No. 933 South Clark street; No. 264 South Desplaines street; No. 178 Sedgwick street; No. 6 Huron street; No. 143 Division street; No. 441 Hubbard street; No. 11 McGlashen street; No. 108 Bushnell street; No. 73 Dussold street; No. 197 North Halsted street; No. 302 South Halsted street; No. 490 Milwaukee avenue; No. 337 West Indiana street; No. 66 Cornell street; No. 236 Twenty-second street; No. 163 West Indiana street; No. 8 Lisle street; No. 420 Twenty-second street; No. 101 Howe street; No. 271 Johnson street; No. 32 Barber street; No. 117 South Canal street; No. 181 West Erie street; No. 369 State street; No. 226 Third avenue.

UNFAITHFUL ADVISERS.

A number of the cases reported during the past week occurred in houses previously infected, and where the inmates refused to be revaccinated. Two children are now down with the disease whose mother had small-pox a short time ago, and when a Sanitary Inspector offered to revaccinate the family, the father refused to allow it to be done, alleging that his physician had advised him that, *under such circumstances, vaccination would render an attack of small-pox more severe*. Twenty patients were removed to the Hospital during the week; the number there at present is forty-six.

NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances abated during the week, was 172; the number of notices served, 209. Two quarters of beef and 7 carcasses of mutton were condemned as unfit for food.

MONTHLY MORTALITY.

The mortality report for the month was also submitted. The total number of deaths for February was 630.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Accidents—burned, 1; crushed, 1; drowned, 1; fall, 2; overdose aconite, 1; fractured skull, 1; by railroad, 8; suffocation, 1; scalded, 1; by wagon, 1; abscess of side, 1; alcoholism, 1; apoplexy, 6; asphyxia, 1; asthma, 1; bowels, hemorrhage of, 1; brain, congestion of, 11; brain disease, 1; softening brain, 1; inflammation brain, 20; brain, paralysis of, 5; bronchitis, 14; bronchitis, capillary, 5; cancer of breast, 3; cancer of liver, 1; cancer of stomach, 1; cancer of uterus, 1; child-birth, 3; cholera infantum, 3; consumption, 61; convulsions, 81; convulsions, puerperal, 1; croup, 8; croup, membranous, 2; debility, general, 8; delirium tremens, 2; diarrhœa, 3; diarrhœa, chronic, 3; diphtheria, 7; dropsy, general, 8; dropsy of pericardium, 1; dropsy of abdomen, 1; dysentery, 1; chronic dysentery, 1; endocarditis, 1; enteritis, 11; epilepsy, 1; erysipelas, 4; fever, intermittent, 1; fever, puerperal, 11; fever, remittent, 3; fever, scarlet, 13; fever, scarlet, malignant, 3; fever, typhoid, 11; gangrene, 1; hematemesis, 1; hemorrhage, removing tumor, 1; heart disease, 1; heart, inflammation of, 1; heart, paralysis of, 5; heart, valvular disease of, 9; hepatitis, 2; hydrocephalus, 13; hydrothorax, 1; inanition, 11; kidney, inflammation of, 1; kidney, Bright's disease of, 1; laryngitis, 2; liver, congestion of, 1; liver, disease of, 1; liver, enlargement of, 1; lungs, congestion of, 11; lungs, œdema of, 1; measles, 2; meningitis, 22; meningitis, cerebro spinal, 13; meningitis tubercular, 5; metro peritonitis, 3; œdema pulmonum, 1; old age, 13; paralysis, 3; palaligice, 1; pleurisy, 1; peritonitis, 5; peritonitis puerperal, 3; pneumonia, 62; pneumonia typhoid, 4; pyæmia, 1; rheumatism, 3; scurvy, 1; septicemia, 1; small-pox, 64; spinal cord, inflammation of, 1; suicide by cutting throat, 1; suicide by hanging, 1; suicide by morphine, 1; suicide by shooting, 1; talus mesinterica, 12; teething, 3; tetanus, 1; throat, inflammation of, 1; tumor of abdomen, 1; uræmia, 1; urine suppression, 1; uterus hemorrhage of, 1; whooping cough, 4.

COMPARISON.

Deaths in month of February, 1872, 630; deaths preceding month; 1872, 565; increase, 65; ages under 1 year, 195; 1 year to 2, 57; 2 years to 3, 34; 3 years to 4, 25; 4 years to 5, 16; 5 years to 10, 29; 10 years to 20, 31; 20 years to 30, 63; 30 years to 40, 56; 40 years to 50, 50; 50 years to 60, 27; 60 years to 70, 24; 70 years to 80, 20; 80 years to 90, 2; 100 years, 1. Colored, 6; white, 624; males, 358; females, 272; married, 202, single, 428.

NATIVITIES.

Bohemia 5, Canada 5, native Chicago 80, foreign Chicago 248, nativity other parts 100, Denmark 1, England 19, France 2, Germany 75, Ireland 58, Italy 1, Norway 14, Nova Scotia 2, Poland 2, Scotland 6, Sweden 11, Switzerland 1, unknown 3. Number of cases small-pox reported, 302.

NUISANCES FOR THE MONTH.

The number of nuisances abated for the month was 651; the number of notices served 708.

PERSONAL.

Dr. Rauch is wanted back again immediately. Though the number of deaths is smaller during the past week, the number of cases reported is exceedingly large, and the disease is rapidly spreading.

A Minnesota Confidence Game.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your issue of Nov. 11 last, appeared a card from one T. F. Collins, purporting to be for the purpose of setting himself right before the public, and an answer to a communication, correct in the main, that appeared (also in THE TRIBUNE) on the 8th of the same month. Poor, injured innocence!

And now comes the undersigned, praying that you may insert the following, not to defend the communication of the 8th, which Collins essayed to answer, but to warn honest people from being "bit" by this ring of confidence operations. In this connection, I would say that the first knowledge I had of said article of the 8th was reading it in your valuable paper on the morning of its publication. I make this statement in answer to his words: "I have reason to believe that the information contained in the article in question has been derived from an unreliable source, or from persons interested in the suit."

I did not see fit to refer to either of said articles, lest the *poor innocents* should say I wrote for the purpose of prejudicing the case. The parties to the late suit are as follows: Dr. Samuel Burhans vs Thomas E. Jefferson, William D. Matheny, Thomas F. Collins, Merritt A. Gee, and John C. Blatchly.

General Gordon E. Cole, of Fairbault, Minn., informed Dr. Burhans that he thought "right would prevail," and that he could save his property by instituting suit to set aside certain contracts and conveyances made by him to Jefferson, Collins, and Matheny; also that he could recover certain real property conveyed to these defendants and by them transferred to Gee & Blatchly; and to him (General Cole) and his untiring energy and skill in the management of said suit, are we largely indebted for the successful termination of the same.

Last October the cause was heard in the United States District Court at St. Paul. The decision of Judge Nelson was rendered on the last of February just past.

On behalf of Dr. Burhans, I wish to thank our numerous witnesses for their willingness to assist justice by devoting their time to giving testimony last summer, which in many cases, were very tedious.

The following is the closing portion of Judge Nelson's decision, which is published at length in the St. Paul *Pioneer* of Feb. 28, 1872:

An examination of the testimony, which is voluminous, establishes conclusively, to my mind, a conspiracy on the part of all the defendants, to cheat the complainant. They successfully accomplished an exchange of property with him, through false statements of material facts, which influenced his actions. The inducement to these transactions was to obtain the possession of an interest in a mine capable of producing gold as represented. There can be no doubt of this from all the circumstances attending the actions of the parties. This defendant as well as those to whom they referred the complainant, gave him and exaggerated and false account of the capability of the ledges for producing gold, the ease with which it was obtained, and the successful operation of a mill or mills in crushing the quartz and obtaining the ore; and the mind of the complainant was further excited by the exhibition to him of gold bars, purporting to have come from these mines.

It appears, also, that these defendants had been guilty of cotemporaneous frauds in the sale of interests in this same mining property, and their continued success in practicing deceit seems to have emboldened them in perpetrating shameless false representations. Their system of operations required not only extreme caution, but sly cunning, accompanied by exhibitions of great wealth, and seemingly extensive sales of their mining property, quite large expenditures of money, accomplices, misrepresentation, deceit, and fraud, and they appear to have ensnared the rich as well as the poorer, the worldly-minded as well as the religious—in many instances having succeeded in impoverishing their victims. They were induced to become co-workers in future attempts at swindling. I must say, that a careful perusal of the testimony shows as deep a plot to defraud as can be found in the books.

The evidence also satisfies me that Jefferson, Matheny, and Collins were well acquainted with the true character and condition of the mining ledges, and that their representations were designedly made with a view of influencing the complainant; that these representations were false; and that the references given were a part of the scheme laid to cheat the complainant.

Their statements were not merely false assertions of value; they were absolute deceptions as to the richness of the ledges, and their capabilities of producing gold.

I do not think the defendant's witnesses confirm the truth of their material representations; all of their testimony is very lame and very superficial. I think their statements fallacious. The richness did not exist; the ledges sold were comparatively worthless; the representations were untrue, and to sustain these transactions between the parties would be unjust and unconscientious. Good faith on the part of the vendor and vendee are essential in such a transaction as this, and if either party through fraud brought about the exchange, equity will rescind the bargains and place the parties as far as they can be in the same situation as they were before the exchange.

In this case the complainant has redeeded the property which was conveyed to him and the deeds were tendered at the time of the hearing. He has thus placed himself in a condition where he is entitled to a decree.

I would cite the following authorities upon the legal points involved, 13 Peters' 18, 1 Story C. C. R. 172; 3 do 659, 700; do 25, 1, Woodbury & Minot R. 80, 342; 13 Howard 230, and authorities therein contained.

The defendants Gee and Blatchly who in their answers allege that they are innocent purchasers of this property, cannot escape the force of the testimony showing their connection with the other defendants in this and other fraudulent schemes. I am satisfied that they were willing parties to the fraud perpetrated, and it is therefore unnecessary for me to consider the claim urged by them; that their interests are not to be dependent upon the acts or the other parties.

In considering this case I have rejected the record of the Court showing the conviction and sentence of the witness, Downey, and also the book of mining statistics and overruled all other objections to the admissibility of testimony.

A decree will be entered as prayed for with costs.

R. R. NELSON, Judge.

CHICAGO, March 4.

ROUHER.

The ex-Minister Interviewed in London—His Views on the State of Affairs in France.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* has interviewed ex-Minister Rouher, of the Empire in Paris, and had quite a free and friendly talk. The correspondent asked what intriguers were proceeding to restore Louis Napoleon, and Rouher replied none. "The passing events of the day are intriguing for us, while Thiers and his protection laws have done us more good than anything we could devise. We are biding our time until France tires of an administration that does nothing. The present National Assembly does not represent the feeling of France, and will be changed. The adherents of Count Chambord do not form such a majority as to place him on the throne, much less keep him there. In England, the power of the country is with the nobility, landed gentry, wealthy bankers, merchants, and distinguished lawyers. In France, the strength is with the middle classes and the mass of small proprietors, the peasants. The Orleanists are divided among themselves; some wishing a temporary Presidency under the Duc d'Aumale; others for a King elected by themselves; others for Count de Paris as heir of Louis Philippe. The Empire is becoming daily more and more the only Government possible in France. The present Assembly is powerless to name a ruler, and must dissolve. The Imperialists alone count a vote by the people of France, and if a vote were taken to-day, we should have an overwhelming majority, and the Empire would be declared a week after."

Fires.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Last night a fire broke out in the Carter street rear of Dr. Jayne's magnificent eight-story granite building on Chestnut street, below Third, and the main building is now in ruins. The entire block had a narrow escape. Dr. Jayne's loss is not less than $500,000. Among the occupants of the burnt building were the following: Shannon's tea and coffee store; Barnes, Ward & Co., Boston agency; A. Friendman & Co., sample stock; Wernway & Co., silks and woolens; Hart & Co., of New York, silks, velvets, and woolens; Carpenter & Loutier, agents for revenue stamps. The fifth, seventh and eighth stories were occupied by Dr. Jayne in the preparation of medicines. The sixth story was occupied by John W. Butter, Government Printer. The adjoining buildings on the west, which were deluged with water, were occupied by H. P. & W. Smith, commission merchants and manufacturers, whose stock is valued at $200,000; Gardner, Brewer & Co., agents of a Boston house; E. S. Hoovey, sewing silks. On the east side, Lewis Wharton & Co., agents for Manchester, Bullock & Co., a very heavy stock; A. O. Butler, woolen and silks; Lewis Bros. & Co., imported goods. It is estimated that not less than $1,000,000 worth of goods have been damaged by water or destroyed by fire. The fire was confined to the main building. The adjoining wings, belonging to the same estate, are uninjured by fire. It is thought the occupants are severe sufferers by the fire. The losses and insurance are reported as follows: Shannon & Son, teas, stock valued at $40,000, damaged to the amount of $20,000; fully insured. A. A. Butler, British goods, insured, $60,000. Jayne & Son had insurance of $112,000. Wernway had stock worth $100,000; insured for $12,500. Insurance all in eastern and foreign companies.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—A new school house, in Lewell, a northern suburb of St. Louis, was burned last night. Loss, $9,000; insured for $5,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 5.—A fire broke out in East Minneapolis last night in Wheaton & Reynolds' sash factory, and destroyed that, Barnark & Schuely's furniture factory, and several other smaller manufactories adjoining. The loss amounts to $108,000. Insured about one-third. Origin of the fire unknown.

The Executive Judicial Muddle in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—The Executive and Judicial conflict continues. Judge Cooley ordered Van Nordan to be re-arrested this forenoon and brought before him. About 11 o'clock the Sheriff brought Van Norden, when Judge Cooley delivered a lengthy discourse upon the action of the Governor yesterday in pardoning the prisoner and attempting to defeat the ends of justice, in which he said: "If the Governor be permitted to exercise such functions, we might as well abolish the Courts entirely, for there could be executed no order against a party who might be so fortunate as to have the Governor to back him. The Governor, more than any one else, ought to respect and uphold the decrees of the Court, for he is of them. In this case he has so far forgotten his duty as not only not to assist in the execution of the law, but he has conspired to defeat it. Such conduct cannot be tolerated in any country where the laws are respected, and it must be put down. What makes the matter still worse, is that it is well known that the Governor is alleged to be a party to the very suit out of which this matter has arisen, although he has kept in the background, and he attempts to shield from harm those who have been working in his interest. I, therefore, charge the Sheriff to convey Mr. Van Nordan to the parish prison, there to be confined according to the terms of the original sentence, and I will hold the Sheriff responsible under the act of 1868 for the proper execution of this order." Van Nordan is again in the parish prison.

Eastern Insolvent Insurance Companies.

The attention of policy-holders in the failed insurance companies in New York and New England is invited to the professional card of Messrs. Carter & Russell, in another column. Mr. Carter will be remembered as the gentleman whose letters regarding these companies, in THE TRIBUNE, have excited more interest, probably, than those of any other writer, while his recent successful efforts in behalf of creditors are too well known to require further mention. Mr. Russell we have assurances of the highest character, is a lawyer of distinguished rank in New York, and peculiarly fitted for the care of the unusually important interests confided to the new firm. They have already over $2,000,000 in claims from over 100 of our leading houses; and, although intending to do a general law business, will, for the present, make a specialty of insurance claims and litigation. They will supply a want which has been universally felt from the outset, for some one, where the suspended companies were located, thoroughly in the interest of our citizens, who could give his personal attention to the multitude of questions that must necessarily arise affecting their interests, and who could be relied upon to attend to them with fidelity and ability.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

The Mayor's Bill Defeated in the Senate.

The Tax Collection Bill Recommitted to the House Judiciary Committee.

Consideration of the Municipal Incorporation Bill in the House.

Amendment Adopted Striking Out the Provision for Cumulative Voting.

Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

ILLINOIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

The Senate will report back Nelson's Eminent Domain bill with a variety of amendments, by which it is believed it will be greatly improved.

The Governor, to-day, signed the Justice of the Peace bill, and put an end to the anxiety on the subject. It has not an emergency clause in. The Senatorial Apportionment bill has also been signed.

COLLECTION BILL.

The House took up the Senate bill for the collection of revenue and the sale of real estate for non-payment of taxes, and after considering it for a time, sent it back to the Revenue Committee for further amendment. The bill, as it came from the Senate, declared that County Treasurers should be *ex-officio* collectors in all counties of the State, thus altering the practice in counties not under township organization, and pushing out the Sheriff. It was exceedingly objectionable to the Representatives from many of the Southern Counties, and they opposed the alteration with all the more energy since the Supreme Court has just decided that additional legislation is not necessary, except for municipal taxes, and that Sheriffs and Treasurers can go on and sell without the aid of the General Assembly. Therefore the law was needed only for cities. This proposition to make the Treasurer collector everywhere, met with favor in the Senate, since it was believed there, that it must be one and the same office all over the State. The House did not quite coincide in that, and so amended the bill by restoring the Sheriff, and then since that change involved others, sent it back to the Committee to be suitably amended. It is probable that the Senate, under the circumstances, will not object to these modifications of their bill.

CITY INCORPORATION BILL.

After tabling a couple of bills intended to provide for the better representation of cities and incorporated towns in County Boards, but which did not suit the representatives of county towns, and did not at all interest members from counties not under township organization, the Senate City Incorporation bill was taken up and was partially considered. An amendment proposed by the Committee, fixing the number of petitioners for elections at one-eighth of the whole number of voters was adopted, as well as some slight amendments vacating Aldermen's seats for bribery, and making persons ineligible for election who have been convicted of bribery, without debate, and by the very close vote of 52 to 49, an amendment striking out that part of the bill in regard to cumulative voting for Aldermen was adopted. It was opposed by Messrs. Galloway, Sullivan, Humphrey, Morrison, and Vocke. Messrs. Waite and Foss were present and did not vote. Messrs. Phelps, Dixon, Egan, Austin, Campbell, Mason, Williamson, King, and Lemma voted for it. Thereupon, after a little quarreling, the House adjourned. It is quite likely that when the bill is again reached a motion will be made to reconsider this vote.

MAYORS' BILL.

The Senate acted upon a number of Senate bills of but little importance, and then, in the afternoon, failed to pass the Mayor's bill, which received only twenty-two votes, lacking four of the number required. A motion to reconsider was entered, and probably the necessary votes can be secured to-morrow, when the Senate is fuller than at present.

Detailed Report of Proceedings.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5, 1872.

Senate met at 10 a. m.

ABSENTEES.

Allen, Anderson, Bangs, Bishop, Early, Essler, Flagg, Holcomb, Jackson (sick), Jewett, Laning, Little (sick), Nicholson, Van Dorston, Washburn, Williams.

JUSTICES AND CONSTABLES.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the House bill relating to Justices and Constables, with amendments which were ordered printed.

DIVORCE.

Mr. FULLER offered a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report as to whether any legislation is deemed necessary to prevent unnecessary expenses in divorce suits. Adopted.

ELECTION BILL.

Senate bill 380, to provide for the election of Boards of Election, was taken up.

Mr. Underwood said that the bill, if passed, would inflict upon the people the expense of an additional election on the 1st of July, and moved its reference to Committee on Elections.

The motion prevailed.

AUTHORITY TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

Senate bill 446, to authorize towns to sell real estate was passed,—yeas, 32; nays, none.

STATE STATISTICS.

Senate bill 323, to provide for the collection of State Statistics was lost,—yeas, 23; nays, 8, Messrs. Carter, Donahue, Harlan, Hunter, Richardson, Sterne, Hampton, and Eddy voting no.

Mr. EDDY entered a motion to reconsider.

PAUPERS.

Senate bill No. 101, in regard to paupers, was taken up.

Mr. CRAWFORD objected to Section 23, which provides that the annual expenses of the Poor House shall be defrayed by the levy and collection of a special tax.

Mr. HAMPTON also took exception to certain provisions providing for taking care of paupers belonging to other counties.

Mr. WOODARD excepted to Section 31, providing for the binding out of the children of paupers, alleging that under that section, as regarded education, the provision was very slight and easily to be evaded.

Mr. UNDERWOOD explained the bill in answer to the several objections raised.

Mr. EDSALL said that, as the bill stood, he should be compelled to vote against it. He did not like the principle of compelling towns to support paupers. It would cause towns to endeavor to avoid their support by "shoving them into adjoining towns." Counties were better able to provide accommodations for paupers than towns.

The bill was recommitted to a select Committee of five.

BILLS PASSED.

Senate bill 401, in regard to judgments and decrees, the manner of enforcing the same by execution, and to provide for the redemption of real estate, was passed—yeas, 29; nays, 2; Messrs. Bush and Hampton voting no.

Senate bill 417, to provide an additional water supply at the Insane Hospital at Jacksonville, was passed—yeas, 28; nays, 3, Messrs. Hampton, Harlan and Kerr voting no. The bill appropriates $5,000 for the purpose indicated.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

Senate bill 383, to provide for the appointment of a Soldiers' Orphans' Agent, and for the distribution, disposition, and maintenance of children at the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, was taken up.

Mr. McNULTA moved its postponement until to-morrow, desiring to be heard upon the bill.

Mr. EDSALL was of opinion that the bill was not in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the appointment of officers, deeming that this agent was, probably, an officer within the meaning of the Constitution.

The bill was recommitted to the Judiciary.

SCHOOL FUND BILL.

Senate bill 380, to enable the Auditor to make a dividend of two-thirds of the School Funds, in proportion to the number of persons in each county, was lost—yeas, 28; nays, 3.

Mr. CRAWFORD entered a motion to reconsider.

FOUNDLINGS.

House bill 597, for the protection of foundlings, was passed—yeas, 32; nays, 0.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was taken up on a third reading.

Mr. HAMPTON, said that he voted No on account of the powers of removal granted the Mayors.

Mr. KERR, for the same reason voted aye. The bill was lost—yeas, 21; nays 10, as follows:

YEAS.

Alexander, Carter, Crawford, Daggett, Dore, Eddy, Edsall, Fuller, Harlan, Kerr, Marsh, McNulta, Pierce, Senter, Strevell, Underwood, Vaughn, Voris, Whiting, Wilkinson.

NAYS.

Allen, Boyd, Bush, Burr, Donahue, Epler, Hampton, Reddick, Solomon, Starne, Woodard.

Mr. WOODWARD, voted in the negative in order to move a reconsideration which motion he immediately made.

OBSCENE BOOKS.

House bill 569, to prevent the sale of obscene books, pamphlets, &c., repealing Section 11, Chapter 30, revised statues relating to billiard tables, was passed—yeas, 26; nays, 7.

READING OF BILLS.

A number of House bills were read a first and second time.

INSURANCE BILLS.

Mr. DORE introduced a bill to allow life insurance companies to withdraw their securities in certain cases.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. ALEXANDER, from the Committee on Banks and Banking, reported back the bill to amend the act relating to the Merchants' Association of Chicago. Indefinitely postponed.

TRANSPORTATION OF CONVICTS.

The vote by which the bill providing for carrying convicts to the Penitentiary was lost was reconsidered.

CORPORATIONS.

Mr. McNULTA, from the Committee on Municipalities reported back House bill 117 providing for the organization of corporations for pecuniary profit, with amendments, which were concurred in and read a second time.

UNION DEPOTS.

Mr. ALEXANDER introduced a bill to authorize the formation of corporations to establish Union Depots, &c.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REVENUE BILL.

The Revenue Committee reported back the House Revenue bill with amendments to provide for the taxation of National Banks. The shares of stock are to be taxed where the owners reside. Shares owned by non-residents shall be taxed where the bank is situated. The section in relation to deductions is stricken out.

The Committee also asked leave to retain the Senate bill a few days longer in order that they might further consider it, and harmonize on it.

Messrs. CUMMINGS and MERRITT, thought that the Senate bill should be reported back at once.

The bill and amendment were postponed till to-morrow morning.

RAILROAD BILLS.

The bill to allow railroads not located to change intermediate points was postponed till to-morrow.

WILLS AND CONVEYANCES.

The Judiciary Committee reported some amendments to the bills in relation to wills and to conveyances.

CANAL TOLLS.

Mr. CUMMINGS offered a joint resolution instructing the Canal Commissioners to so adjust tolls on the canal, and at the locks on the Illinois and the Little Wabash as to produce the greatest amount of revenue after paying necessary expenses of repairs.

It was referred to the Canal Committee.

RAILROAD POLICE BILL.

A bill to prevent accidents at railroad crossings, and requiring all trains to stop before reaching any railroad junction or crossing was read the third time and passed—yeas, 94; nays, 2.

TAX COLLECTION BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the collection of taxes in cities and the sale of land for delinquent taxes.

Mr. MERRITT said that by a recent decision of the Supreme Court it was held that Sheriffs in counties not under township organization, and Treasurers, in others, could receive taxes and sell land without any action of the General Assembly. Owing to that, many of the provisions in the present bill became unnecessary, since there were general officers to report to. All the Supreme Court has before decided, was that there was no officer designated for municipal taxes.

Mr. LEE urged the passage of the bill as necessary for the collection of municipal taxes.

Colonel MORRISON objected to that provision of the bill which made the County Treasurer the collector in all the counties of the State, including those not under township organization.

Mr. ROOT thought there was a little too much machinery in the bill, and suggested to send it back to the Revenue Committee to report a substitute.

Mr. SHORT moved an amendment providing for making the Sheriff collector in counties not under township organization.

The amendment was adopted.

After going through one or two sections it became evident that further amendments were necessary, and Mr. HAINES moved that when the Committee rise it recommend the bill be recommitted for amendment.

This motion was agreed to, and the Committee rose and the bill was recommitted.

BILLS SIGNED.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the signing of the Justice of the Peace bill, and the Apportionment bill.

BOARDS OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. KING (Cook) offered an amendment that hereafter no Town Supervisors should be elected in Cook County, but it was not carried.

Mr. SANFORD favored the bill, since it gave incorporated towns a better representation in the County Boards.

Mr. ROBERTS offered as a substitute his bill on this subject providing for dividing the population of counties by the number of townships, thus obtaining the ratio of representation. Every town is to have one Supervisor, and also one additional Assistant Supervisor for every additional ratio. Mr. Roberts spoke in support of the principle of his bill. In electing by this plan the number of members of the Board would not increase with the population, but remain about the same. It was just, for it gave cities proper representation.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The substitute was discussed at great length, one objection being that it would increase to too great an extent the number of Supervisors, and then voted down.

The original bill was then further discussed by Mr. MILLER (Kane), who wanted it passed for the sake of his county.

Mr. SANFORD offered an amendment to give one additional Supervisor to every town of 1,500 inhabitants.

Mr. CUMMINGS moved to make it 2,500, not thinking smaller towns required additional Supervisors.

Mr. JONES (Marshall) moved to table the whole subject. Agreed to.

THE SENATE INCORPORATION BILL

was taken up, the question being on an amendment that a petition for election to incorporate under the law must be signed by one-eighth of the people voting at the last election instead of by fifty voters.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the amendment, and Mr. HAINES thought 50 was altogether too small a number.

Mr. SPRINGER moved to lay the amendment on the table. Lost.

Mr. WAITE explained. The Committee thought it unwise and expensive to allow so small a number to call an election.

Another amendment was adopted that such elections should be held only once in four years.

Mr. DIXON moved to strike out the provision requiring the Mayor, when releasing people imprisoned for violation of any ordinance, to report the reasons to the Council. It was lost.

Mr. PHELPS offered an additional section, giving power to appoint persons to revise ordinances of the city.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment that no person should be eligible for Aldermen who had been found guilty of bribery or malfeasance in office, or who was concerned in any city contract or owed taxes.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. PHELPS introduced an amendment providing for a stringent oath for Aldermen. Lost.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) offered an amendment that the conviction of an Alderman for bribery should vacate his office. Adopted.

Mr. HAINES moved to make it apply to all other crimes. Lost.

An amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. DIXON, that a vote of two-thirds of the Aldermen should be required to sell city or school lands.

An amendment was offered to hold an election for city officers in November instead of April. The amendment was lost.

A motion to postpone the bill, so as to take up the bill for the collection of revenue and sale of land for taxes, was lost.

An amendment proposed by the Committee, to strike out cumulative voting, and continue the present system, was read.

Mr. MORRISON (Cook) moved to table it. Lost—yeas, 47; nays, 53. The amendment was adopted—yeas, 52; nays, 49, as follows:

YEAS.

Adams, Austin, Bowen (Bond), Campbell, Carpenter, Cary, Caton, Clark (Kane), Cloud (Macoupin), Collins, Curtis, Daniels, Davis, Dixon, Dodge, Dornblaser, Efner, Egan, Fleharty, Funk, Galbraith, Gass, Hickox, Hunter, Jones (Marshall), King (Cook), Latimer, Mason, McMasters, Miller (Kane), Miller (St. Clair), Moffit, Phelps, Price, Reinhardt, Remsberg, Rodgers (Platt), Ryan, Sanford, Senne, Sheldon (Chgo.), Sherrill, Short, Smith (Ogle), Townsend, Vennum, Whitney, Williams, Williamson, Wight, Mr. Speaker.

NAYS.

Armstrong, Barrett, Boyd, Carter, Casey (Shelby), Cloud (Morgan), Cofer, Cummings, Cunningham, Dwight, Farley, Edgcomb, Elder, Gaines, Gallagher, Galloway, Haines, Hay, Hinchcliffe, Humphrey, Jeffries, King (Jersey), Knoles, Landrum, Langston, Lemma, Manley, Mayo, McElwee, Meeker, Merritt, Miller (Madison), Morrison (Cook), Morrison (M'n'n), Mussetter, Neece, Nelson, Rails, Rice (Sangamon), Rich, Riggs, Reeves, Rodgers (Madis'n), Ross, Sullivan, Taylor, Trimble, Vocke, Webb.

Adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 5.—In the Senate, last night, the Committee on Roads, Bridges, and Ferries presented a bill to authorize Messrs. Sheldon and Howe to keep and maintain a ferry across the Mississippi River in Pierce County, opposite Red Wing, Minn.

The Finance Committee presented bills to appropriate $10,000 for the purchase of stationery for 1872 for the Superintendent of Public Property; also, appropriating to the Governor's contingent fund $2,000.

Bills were concurred in repealing Section 15, Chapter 12, Laws of 1868, relative to the compensation of County Judges; fixing the price of licenses to persons dealing in spirituous liquor between $25 and $100, requiring County Treasurer's to make an annual statement of the moneys paid to Town Treasurers, and several other bills.

The bill taxing the gross receipts of express and freight companies was made the special order for Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

This morning's session lasted 20 minutes.

Several petitions and remonstrances in regard to the Temperance bill were presented. Four bills were considered in Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading.

The bill for the relief of Floyd Smith, of Minnesota, wrongly imprisoned on a charge of horse stealing in Wisconsin, was made the special order for Thursday.

Last evening's session of the Assembly was nearly all occupied in discussing a motion in reference to a bill to define certain powers and privileges in regard to damming and booming rivers, which was stated to be for the benefit of the Beef Slough Boom Company, an organization whose works are located on the lower part of the Chippewa River, and legislation in regard to which has occupied nearly as much time of the Legislature in years past as the famous Dells bill. The motion for reference was advocated by Messrs. Phillips, Barron, Bailey, and Adams, and opposed by Messrs. Jenkins and Grimmer. Finally, the bill was referred to a select committee of five, to report next week Wednesday, the bill to be made the special order for that time and till disposed of.

The minority of the Committee on the Burnt District bill reported against the appropriation of money to rebuild school-houses in the north-eastern part of the State, and introduced a bill to authorize the Commissioners of School and University Lands to loan the trust funds to all such school districts in the counties of Door, Kewaunee, and Oconto, as had their school-houses destroyed by the great fire of October, 1871, for the purpose of rebuilding the school buildings thereon, the loans to be for not exceeding ten years, to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the aggregate valuation of the real estate in districts; not more than $2,000 to one district, and interest not to exceed 7 per cent for four years; to appropriate $10,000 to relief fund now in the hands of the Governor for the relief of sufferers by the great fires of October, 1871, in the northeastern portion of this State, taken by the Governor for an emergency at the outset, and borrowed from the relief funds contributed from various quarters.

To-day resolutions were tabled restricting speeches to ten minutes, and requiring reasons for leaves of absence to be stated in open session, and to be of urgent necessity.

The Senate amendments to the Superior Harbor and Oneida Indian Memorial were concurred in.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate's amendment increasing the appropriation for Capitol Park fence to $40,000, by a vote of 56 to 18, and rejecting an amendment reducing the amount to $30,000.

Mr. Hall made an eloquent speech in behalf of the proposed amendment to the Constitution, to restrict municipal indebtedness to 5 per cent. The subject, after some little discussion, was laid over till to-morrow.

A motion to suspend the rules, to consider the Congressional Apportionment bill, was lost.

Three Assembly bills, of a local character, were concurred in, and the Assembly adjourned till evening.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Ia., March 5.—In the Senate petitions were presented asking the establishment of a Reform School for Girls, and remonstrating against an appropriation for the Medical Department of the State University.

Bills were introduced to protect the use of the telegraph, providing for the punishment of operators who divulge the contents of any despatches, etc., and amending the law relative to appropriations for building bridges.

A bill to provide for surveying lands or lots in certain cases before conveying or assessing the same, was reconsidered and sent back to the Committee on Roads and Highways.

Senator FAIRALL introduced a concurrent resolution that the General Assembly adjourn on the 27th inst., to meet again on the first Tuesday of February, 1873, to consider and act upon the report of Code Commissioners, the session not to last longer than thirty days, and no bills to be received except those pertaining to the business of the session. Also that members be not allowed to draw mileage for said session. After general discussion, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Senate made several attempts to dispose of the Commissioner's revision of the code, but further consideration was postponed until to-morrow.

Consideration of the report of the Conference Committee on the bill repealing the railroad aid tax law, was postponed to Friday.

In the House bills were introduced to promote water-power improvements; to permit suits to be brought against the State; making further appropriations for the Insane Asylum at Mt. Pleasant; to confer upon Clerks of Courts exclusive jurisdiction in the issue of marriage licenses; to authorize County Surveyors to compel the attendance of witnesses in the work of re-establishing broken or defaced corners of sections; to protect the people of the State from imposition in the practice of medicine and surgery.

The main part of the day was occupied by the barnacles of the House rising to questions of privilege in regard to strictures made by daily newspapers and correspondents on the action of the barnacles in the passage of the law repealing the law providing for the publication of the laws on Saturday last.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—In the House this afternoon a bill was introduced amending the liquor act of 1870, so as to allow the sale of Rhine or native wine, ale, beer, or cider without liability for civil suit.

The Senate bill on Railroads and to authorize prosecuting attorneys to bring suit in the name of the State of Ohio for a violation of this law.

COLUMBUS, O., March 5.—After a long discussion at the evening session of the Senate, the bill to allow counties to build railroads and lease or operate the same, was passed.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, March 5.—In the Assembly, the bill to legalize the bonds issued by the City of Brooklyn for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, was ordered to a third reading; also a similar bill relating to Syracuse; also a bill providing that previously-formed or expressed opinions shall not disqualify persons from serving as jurors.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation agreed this evening to report in favor of a bill allowing the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its capital stock.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Columbia, S. C., despatch states that the bill granting $1,800,000 in aid of the Blue Ridge Railroad has been passed by the Legislature over Governor Scott's veto. The Validating bill will probably pass to-day, which will place four millions of bonds, now under hypothecation, on the market.

VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A Richmond despatch states that the Legislative Committees are considering a bill proposing a stamp tax on commercial paper, and a tax on interest on mortgage bonds issued by railroad companies or other corporations, and also a plan to create a stamp tax on interest on the State debt.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, March 5.—The Senate passed a bill to validate the consolidation of railroad lines between New York and Philadelphia.

MISSOURI.

The War Over the Cass County Bonds—A Paper that Is not a "Liberal Republican" Organ.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The statement telegraphed last night about the Cass County bond affair substantially agrees with accounts published here this morning, but it does not yet appear that any swindle has been perpetrated, nor is it known what disposition of the bonds is intended. Whether the County Judges and other parties concerned fled for fear of personal violence, or whether they actually absconded with the bonds, also remains to be seen. From the following special despatch to the *Democrat* it would appear that the Judges apprehended personal violence. The despatch says: "Considerable excitement prevails in Cass County on account of the issuance, by the County Court, composed of Judges Stevenson and Forsyth, of $229,000 in bonds, for the purpose of funding the debt of the county, on account of her subscription to the capital stock of the Missouri & Pacific Railroad Company and the interest which had accrued thereon. The Harrisonville *Democrat* published an extra on Saturday, relating the circumstances, accompanying a handbill calling a public meeting at Pleasant Hill, on Wednesday, of all opposed to fraud. This handbill is of an incendiary character, and appeals to the people to take steps to resist the payment of the bonds and oust the present County Court, and appoint the members of a Committee of Seventy to defend the county and prosecute the offenders, etc.

Messrs. Ladue and Nichols, arrested here yesterday, insist that nothing criminal has been done, as will appear when the full circumstances in the case are made public.

The Fort Scott (Kan.) *Monitor*, which was mentioned in a despatch telegraphed last week as one of the Kansas papers which would probably join in the Liberal Republican movement in that State, denies any sympathy for or any connection with the movement.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Sheriff Bryant, of Cass County, arrived here this morning, and has been closeted with the police authorities most of the day. His statement, and that of A. C. Hinchman, who is also here, in connection with the matter, is in substance as follows: The Missouri Pacific Railroad, after holding the original hundred thousand bonds several years from the time they were turned over to them by the military authorities, and finding the people of Cass County averse to pay them waived their claim and delivered them to the agent of Cass County, taking his receipt therefor. Subsequently the County Court made an order to destroy the bonds, which now stands on the county records, but it appears that they were not destroyed, and a few months ago, it is alleged, that a ring was formed in and out of the County Court to in some way legalize these bonds, and sell them. This became known, and was strenuously opposed by the people, who regarded the whole thing as a bare-faced fraud. New bonds were presented, however, to the amount of the original issue, with an accrued interest of 10 per cent, and last Friday, after the adjournment of the regular session of the County Court, and one of the Judges, who was not in the ring, had left for home, the remaining Judges, Stevenson and Forsyth, reconvened the Court, approved the issue of the bonds, and Judge Stevenson, James Cline, Robert B. Higgins, Ladue, and Nichols, who were arrested here yesterday, took the bonds and immediately left town. Previous to reconvening the Court, the Clerk was invited out, ostensibly on some business, by two of the ring, but really to get him out of the way, and it was during his absence that the bonds were approved, and the record of the Court signed by a young deputy Clerk, who was persuaded to do so on repeated assurances that the action of the Court was legal and proper. It is stated that these bonds are in favor of some Land or Trust Company. The exact name, however, is not known. It is also stated that they are in aid of the St. Louis & Santa Fe Railroad, running from Holden, on the Missouri Pacific to Paola, Kansas, where it connects with the Missouri River, Fort Scott and the Gulf.

Judge Stevenson is known to have come to Sedalia, Mo., whence it is believed he went west on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Road. Cline was at Wyandotte, Kansas, last night, but eluded the officers, and is probably gone west. J. D. Hine, another of the ring, and law partner of Cline, has also fled, and is supposed to have gone to California. R. B. Higgins was arrested in Kansas City last night, and this forenoon shot himself through the heart with a Derringer while in the calaboose, and died instantly. Judge Forsyth did not flee, as stated in last night's despatch, and, according to a telegram, has pledged himself to remain at home and convene the Court, and with Judge Copeland rescind the act by which the bonds were approved.

All these parties are men of standing and leave families. Hine & Cline are prominent lawyers in Harrisonville, and Higgins was a merchant, and has heretofore sustained a high reputation.

WISCONSIN.

Sufferers by the October Fires Well Cared for—Visit of Governor Washburn to the Burnt District—Destructive Fire in Oconto, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, March 5.—Governor Washburn has returned from a trip to northeastern Wisconsin, and reports very little suffering in the burnt district, and the victims of the fire well cared for. There is quite an amount of relief money still on hand, and it will take considerable to buy seeds, plows, and farm implements. He thinks that the money will all be expended this season, except a small sum to be reserved for special cases of hardship, where sufferers are unable to keep themselves. Relief contributions to the amount of $6,427 was received during February.

We learn from Mr. Hall, Postmaster, that, at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, a fire occurred at Oconto which destroyed the Post Office, Music Hall, the *Lumberman* newspaper office, Charles Hell's hardware store, Jules Merle's bookstore, and the building used by the Relief Committee; personal property saved. There was some insurance on the property destroyed.

There is strong opposition, by delegations, memorials, and otherwise, to the bills to divide Oconto and Marathon Counties.

THE WEST.

Condition of the Union Pacific Road—The Coming Election in Utah.

OMAHA, Neb., March 5.—The Union Pacific trains from the West, due at Cheyenne on Saturday noon, arrived there this evening. Sunday's and Monday's trains are expected there to-night. The road is now reported clear and the weather warm.

It has been freezing weather here for the past two days, which has tightened the ice in the river, and protected the winter bridge, which is still in use.

SALT LAKE, Mach 5.—By the Constitution a general election to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, the election of members of the Legislature and Representatives in Congress, will be held on Monday, March 18, the election for members of the Legislature to be conducted according to the system of cumulative ballot. In the others no change made in the offensive style hitherto adopted. The worst features, the spotted ballot or registering by numbers, is preserved, thereby enabling church leaders to maintain a strict accountability. It is doubtful whether the Gentiles will go to the polls, the Convention and State matter being Mormon, more entirely against the wishes of the non-Mormon population.

The Union Pacific Road is not open. Snow and washes by floods are blockading the track. It is impossible to predict the date of the opening.

A Tribe of Red Men was established last night by the California Council.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The pressure will probably recover itself on Wednesday over New England and the Middle States, with westerly or northerly winds and generally clear but continued cold weather. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather on Wednesday over the South Atlantic states, with probably eastern winds. Southerly winds will continue over the western Gulf States, and easterly from Tennessee to Lake Superior and westward with decreasing temperature, diminishing pressure and partially cloudy and probably threatening weather.

—The Trustees of Calvary Church, Buffalo, have adopted the system of voluntary contributions weekly, giving families pews at their own pr[illegible]

MONETARY AN[illegible]

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WISCONSIN.

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MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The following is a summary of all the items in the statements of all the National Banks of Chicago, made to show their condition at the close of business on Feb. 27, 1872, the aggregates under each head being compared with the aggregates under the corresponding heads at the two previous statements:

Banks.	Loans, discounts and overdrafts	Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer	Cash and securities on hand	Checks on City Banks	Due from other b'ks	Premiums on bonds	Office fixtures and real estate	Expenses, taxes, and losses	Deposits	Capital	Surplus and other undivided profits	Circulation	Re-Discounts	Per centage of Cash Means to Deposits Feb. 27, 1872	Per centage of Cash Means to Deposits Dec. 26, 1871
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
German National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Second National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traders' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fourth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Stock Yards National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Average	[illegible]
Statement December 26, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Average	[illegible]
Statement October 2, 1871	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Average	[illegible]

The order in which the banks are placed in the above table is the same as it was in our summary of Oct. 2, and was arranged then to show the relative amounts of deposits held by each, the name of each bank having precedence of all others that held smaller amounts of deposits. In the above table, the discrepancy between the position of the name of the bank and the comparative amount of its deposits show the changes that have taken place. Thus, the Union, First, Third, Commercial, Merchants', and German occupy the same relative rank, as regards deposits, that they did last summer, while the Manufacturers', instead of being the seventh as it was then, is now the sixteenth, the Corn Exchange, instead of being the tenth, is now the twelfth. The Fourth National, instead of being the seventeenth, is now the eighteenth, and the Cook County, instead of being, as then the fifteenth, is now the eighth, having experienced a large increase of deposits.

It will be seen that though the deposits of the banks remain the same in the aggregate as they were on Dec. 26, the loans have increased $3,433,-535. The aggregate of cash and securities on hand remains nearly the same as at the date of the last statement.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth columns of figures are shown the percentages of "cash means" held by each of the banks on Feb. 27, as compared with the same on Dec. 26. In calculating the percentages the cash and securities on hand, and the amounts due from other banks, both in this city and in New York, and also the "premiums on bonds," have all been included under the general head of cash means. The percentages are smaller in the cases of nearly all the banks than they were on Dec. 26, because they have less due them from other banks here and in other cities.

In the cases of some of the banks the percentage is largely increased owing to the decrease of their deposits.

IN THE LOCAL MONEY MARKET,

business is working smoothly, though the demand for money is gradually increasing.

Exchange sold between banks to-day at 75c per $1,000 discount.

Quotations for buying and selling Government bonds and other stocks in this market this afternoon are furnished by Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6's of '81	115¼	115¾
5-20's of '62	111	111½
" '64	111	111½
" '65	111	111½
" '65 Jan and July	110¾	111¼
" '67	111	112¼
" '68	112¼	112¾
10-40's	107¼	107¾
United States five per cent's	108¾	....
United States Currency 6's	113¾	114
Northern Pacific gold 7-30's	....	100&int
Chicago City 7's	....	100
Cook County 7's	....	100
Gold Exchange	....	110¼
Sterling Exchange, (large drafts)	....	109¾@110¼
Gold and Gold Coupons	109¾	110¼
Land Warrants, 160's	173	185
" 120's	132	142
Agricultural College Land Scrip	....	173-175

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Gold dull at 110@110¼. Loans were from 3 to 6, then to 1 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $44,000,000.

Governments have been strong, with a gradual advance in prices. The investment demand is improving.

Stocks opened strong, and a further advance of from ½ to 1½ per cent was made, but about midday a sharp reaction took place, on a rumor of the loss of a Pacific Mail steamer. In the afternoon the market started up once more, and, in some instances, the highest prices of the day were made. Near the close another reaction occurred, and the market closed active but weak. The features of the day have been Northwestern, Pacific Mail, St. Paul, Rock Island, Ohio, Wabash, New York Central, and Union Pacific. Canton sold up to 88½ on a report that negotiations for the sale of the water front have been reopened.

Money easy at 6 to 7.

Southern State bonds weak in South Carolinas, and steady in others.

Sterling, 109¼.

Governments closed:

Coups, '81	115¼	Coups, '67	111¾
Coups, '62	111¾	Coups, 68	112¼
Coups, '64	111¾	10-40's	107¼
Coups, '65	112¼	Currency 6's	114¼
Coups, '65, new	110¾		

State Bonds:

Missouris	94	Old Virginias	52
Old Tennessees	66	Old North Carolinas	35½
New Tennessees	66½	New N. Carolinas	19½

Stocks closed:

Canton	88	New Jersey Central	112½
Western Union Tel.	76½	St. Paul	58½
Quicksilver	36½	St. Paul preferred	78½
Adams Express	93	Wabash	75½
Wells & Fargo Ex.	73½	Wabash preferred	87
American Express	69½	Fort Wayne	98
United States Ex.	66½	Terre Haute	20
Pacific Mail	60½	Terre Haute pref.	54
New York Central	99	Chicago & Alton	117
N. Y. Central scrip	94½	Chi. & Alton pref.	118
Erie	32½	Ohio & Mississippi	45½
Erie preferred	60	Cin., Col. & Cleve.	88½
Harlem	108	Chicago, Bur. & Q.	136
Harlem preferred	125	Lake Shore	93
Reading	113½	Indiana Central	23
Michigan Central	118	Illinois Central	132
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific	36½
Northwestern	78½	Union Pac. bonds	91½
Northwestern pref.	92½	Cen. Pacific bonds	102½
Rock Island	113½		

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The following were the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for he past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	3,767	2,258	1,695	1,939
Wheat, bu	4,234	9,135	4,187	699
Corn, bu	100,125	9,372	28,604	9,021
Oats, bu	20,260	7,388	19,937	....
Rye, bu	2,167	617	800	....
Barley, bu	6,300	2,390	5,680	....
Grass seed, lbs	81,395	73,545	36,697	44,980
Flax seed, lbs	....	17,306	....	20,000
Broom corn, lbs	....	76,314	9,191	35,770
Cured meats, lbs	64,280	31,220	657,618	524,770
Beef, brls	34	37	....	50
Pork, brls	1,567	431	1,296	100
Lard, lbs	356,032	62,498	64,608	78,267
Tallow, lbs	13,260	9,845	....	....
Butter, lbs	36,685	29,925	180	3,730
D. hogs, No.	1,040	1,435	1,051	302
Live hogs, No.	4,328	1,926	4,166	1,313
Cattle, No.	2,415	814	1,791	755
Sheep, No.	1,644	972	851	579
Hides, lbs	178,146	100,204	7,956	77,110
Highwines, brls	416	263	251	419
Wool, lbs	171,220	32,619	2,500	8,340
Potatoes, bu	3,765	613	....	578
Lumber, m	1,307	156	624	1,049
Shingles, m	990	2,535	1,023	1,716
Lath, m	350	....	17	127
Salt, brls	216	630	656	72

Withdrawn on Saturday for city consumption: none.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 3 cars wheat; 88 cars corn; 9 cars oats; 4 cars rye; 16 cars barley. Total, 120 cars, or 50,000 bu.

This was emphatically a blue day in produce circles, all the leading markets being weak—some of them hopelessly so, to holders. There has been a general weakness for several days past, except in wheat, to-day saw a continuation of the downward turn, which included about everything, and was especially severe in corn. The reasons for this were principally local. We have large stocks here, and the prospect that they will not be much demanded for some time to come. They were on the increase yesterday and to-day.

Spruance, Preston & Co., yesterday made application for the appointment of a receiver in the case of the Iowa elevator. Dr. O. A. Turpin was appointed to the place, and is now in possession. We need scarcely say that this fact will be accepted, by holders of receipts for grain in that house, as a guarantee that their interests will not suffer, whatever may be the result of the trouble between Hugh Maher and Spruance, Preston & Co.

Lake freights were quiet and unchanged, at 12½@13c for corn, by sail, to Buffalo.

Highwines were more active at yesterday's prices. New York being reported steady, which fact brought out a few orders from parties who thought it probable that the market is on the turn. Sales were 50 brls at 85½c; 150 brls at 85½c; and 200 brls at 85c. Total, 400 brls. The market closed firm, with 85c bid.

Dressed hogs were quiet and steady at yesterday's prices on the same grades. A total of 613 head were sold, at $5.00@5.05 for good; $5.05@5.10 for choice to extra; and $4.75@4.90 for soft and dirty lots. The season for dressed hogs is now nearly over.

Provisions were less active, and again irregular—in the same way as heretofore. Pork was weak, declining 15@20c per brl, there being no buyers at any price during a great part of the session, while sellers were free. Lard was steady at yesterday's inside prices, being in fair speculative demand, and evidently the favorite, though the highest article on the board. Lard weakened 5c per 100 lbs near the close. Meats were inactive, and nominally dull at yesterday's prices. The shipments reported this morning show a considerable falling off in amount, and it would seem that the unprecedented winter movement is slackening. The prospect of provisions now is not particularly flattering, but is fair, except in pork, which has had no strong shoulders under it this winter, as it used to have. It has simply been carried from one month to another by capitalists who made a profit on the difference between cash and the price for future delivery. It is believed that the packers do not hold much of it, and many of them have operated on the short side. In meats the packers stand even better, having sold ahead all through the season, so that they have generally obtained better prices than those current at the time of delivery. The following was the closing range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $11.65; do seller April, $11.80@11.85; do seller May, $12 00; do seller June, $12 20; prime mess, $11.25. Lard, cash or seller March, $8 62½@8.65; do seller April, $8.75; do seller May, $8.85; do seller June, $9.00. Green meats held at 5½c for shoulders; and 6¾@8c for hams. Dry-salted meats held at 4½c for shoulders; 5½c for rough sides; 6½c for short ribs; 6¾c for short clear. Boxed meats ½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Boxed Cumberlands, 6c. Sweet-pickled hams, 7½@9c. Bacon quoted at 5½c for shoulders; 7c for short ribs; 7¾c for short clear; and 11c for hams. Mess beef, $8 75@9.00; extra mess beef, $10 75@11.00. Beef hams, $22.50. City tallow, 8@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,100 brls mess pork, seller March, or cash, at $11.75; 1,250 brls do at $11 70; 765 brls do. cash and seller the year, at $11.65; 1,500 brls do. seller April, at $11.90; 500 brls do at $11 87½; 2,000 brls do at $11.85; 500 brls do at $11 80; 1,000 brls do. seller May (last evening) at $12 25; 2,500 brls do at $12.10; 500 brls do at $12.05; 750 brls do at $12.00; 1,000 brls do, seller June, at $12.20. 50 tcs lard (special brand) at $8.87½; 300 tcs do at $8 65; 250 tcs do at $8.62½; 600 tcs do, seller April, at $8 80; 1,250 tcs do at $8 75; 250 tcs do, seller May and June, at $8 85; 250 tcs do, seller June, at $9.02½; 1,250 tcs do at $9.00; 250 tcs do at $8 95. 20,000 lbs green hams at 7c; 20,000 lbs do at 6½c; 25 tcs sweet-pickled do at 9½c; 50 000 lbs shoulders at 4½c; 50 boxes do at 4½c; 50,000 lbs short ribs, seller April, at 6c; 500 boxes do, seller April, at 6½c; 20,000 lbs bacon, short ribs, at 6½c, loose.

D. W. C. Sanford & Co. give the following as the stocks of provisions in New Orleans on the 1st inst.:

	1872.	1871.
Pork, brls	3,434	6,159
Lard, tcs	2,612	3,750
Lard, kegs	2,325	4,923
Dry salt meats, packed and loose, lbs	485,000	1,121,000
Total bacon and d. s. meats, lbs	2,968,600	2,565,150

Flour was very quiet, and rather dull on low grades, which are in better supply, but firm on the better grades though they were in lighter demand. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras (St. Louis) at $9 50; 150 brls do (Magnolia) at $9.00; 100 brls spring extras at $6.60; 200 brls do at $6 50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 35 brls spring superfine at $4.25. Total, 685 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $16.00 on track; and 10 tons poor do at $14.00.

Wheat was more active but weak, declining 1½c from the lowest prices of yesterday. The market opened steady, at $1.25, seller April, and ruled quiet and steady for some time. Then New York was reported dull and nominal, and our market dropped slowly to $1.23, closing firmer, at $1.23¼. There was a very light demand for anything—no cash orders on the market—but many of the shorts seized the opportunity to fill in, though their receptivity was far from equal to the wants of sellers. The market for seller the month ranged at $1.23@1.24¼, closing at $1.23½; seller last half do sold at $1.24@1.23½; seller May at $1.29@1.30½, and seller June at $1.31@1.31½. Other grades than No. 2 were not even mentioned; they may be quoted at $1.29@1.30 for No. 1; $1.16@1.17 for No. 3, and $1.07@1.08 for rejected. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1 24½; 5,000 bu do at $1.24½; 35,000 bu do at $1.24; 15,000 bu do at $1.23½; 20,000 bu do at $1.23½; 15,000 bu do at $1.23¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.23½. Total, 115,000 bu.

Corn was active, but very weak, in spite of the fact that it was reported firmer in New York, with a limited supply. The day was really the weakest known for a long time, in corn, the decline being 1¾@4¼ per cent from the lowest point touched yesterday, in addition to 1c drop within the previous week. The break was caused by large receipts, amounting to about 100,000 bu to-day, the holders of which were so anxious to sell that they bid the market down. Of course, this grain was irregular, being on track, with no place to go to, and it is stated that the expense of transferring it to vessels is now nearly twice as great as two weeks ago. But the effect on the regular market was very soon perceptible, as holders of options offered to sell in great quantities, and not a few lots were sold, the margins on which had been exhausted. The short interest filled in freely, but principally in options, the sales of cash lots not being very large. Seller April opened at 39½c, declined to 37¾c, and closed at 37¾c. Seller the month sold at 36½@38½c; seller May at 41½@42½c; seller May and June at 41½@42c; seller June at 41½@42½c; and seller July at 42½@43½c, all closing at about ½@¾c above the inside. Cash sales were reported of 10,000 bu No. 2 at 38½c; 15,000 bu do at 38½c; 15,000 bu do at 38c; 55,000 bu do at 37½c; 35,000 bu do at 37½c; 40,000 bu do at 37¼c; 30,000 bu do at 37c; 10,000 bu do at 36½c; 9,200 bu, on track, at 36c; 800 bu do at 35½c; 4,000 bu do at 35½c. Total, 224,000 bu.

Oats were dull and declined at ½c decline, in sympathy with wheat and corn; though our stock is 108,000 bu less than a week ago, and New York was firm. Seller the month was quoted at 31c; fresh receipts at 31½c; seller April at 31½c; seller May at 34½c; and seller June at 34½c. Cash sales were restricted to 600 bu rejected, strictly fresh receipts, at 29½c.

Rye opened nominally steady, but fell off fully 1c per bu in sympathy with other markets, and closed weak. Regular No. 2 was offered at 71c, and seller April at 73c. Cash sales were 800 bu strictly fresh No. 2 at 72½c, and 400 bu by sample at 74½c.

Barley was dull, and little better than nominal, at 1c decline, selling at 56@56½c seller April. No. 2 was quoted at 56c regular, and 57c fresh receipts; No. 3 at 50@51c, and rejected at 43@45c. Cash sales were 400 bu rejected at 45c; 1,600 bu by sample at 64c; 1,200 bu do at 63c; 400 bu do at 61c; 800 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 55c. Total, 4,800 bu.

The following were the amounts of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	March 2, '72.	Feb. 26, '72.	March 3, '71.
WHEAT.			
No. 1 amber	1,290	1,280	....
No. 1 red	200	200	....
No. 2 red	1,850	1,850	653
No. 3 winter	4,600	4,600	695
No. 1 spring	26,214	27,610	342,836
No. 2 spring	1,417,024	1,424,254	2,948,956
No. 3 spring	66,536	70,902	156,250
No. 1 hard spring	7,832	7,252	....
No. 2 hard spring	37,191	37,191	....
Rejected spring	28,970	28,970	38,121
No grade spring	1,269	1,269	5,159
Total	1,592,916	1,605,328	3,492,670
CORN.			
Yellow	43,182	43,182	26,787
No. 1	77,017	77,017	1,073
No. 2	5,052,433	5,026,238	220,573
Rejected	117,327	116,967	22,510
No grade	1,839	1,829	29,143
Kiln dried	....	....	2,456
New No. 2	....	....	2,550,801
Total	5,291,798	5,264,243	2,853,323
OATS.			
No. 1	6,310	6,805	6,362
No. 2	931,224	938,414	648,922
Rejected	71,872	71,882	32,189
No grade	1,116	116	1,118
Total	1,010,522	1,018,497	688,591
RYE.			
No. 1	53,406	54,969	17,792
No. 2	232,249	231,921	67,193
Rejected	7,544	7,544	3,336
Total	295,809	294,434	88,321
BARLEY.			
No. 2	455,299	452,828	281,204
No. 3	67,917	75,087	44,371
Rejected	8,851	6,882	8,682
Total	532,067	534,697	334,347

Total, 8,631,030 bu, including 8,631,030 bu in Neely & Co.'s house. There is a decrease of 12,412 bu wheat; 107,965 bu oats; 2,630 bu barley; and an increase of 27,555 bu corn; 1,175 bu rye. Total decrease, 94,277 bu. This decrease is probably due, however, to the loading of vessels in harbor.

In addition to the above, there are afloat on vessels in the harbor 49,551 bu wheat; 763,245 bu corn, and 165,620 bu oats. Total, 988,430 bu. One year ago vessels in the harbor contained 194,740 bu wheat and 740,820 bu corn. Total, 935,560 bu—two-thirds of which was included in the amounts reported in store.

The New York Produce Exchange Circular has the following:

Receipts of produce at New York, for the year 1871, ending Dec. 31, by all routes:

	N. Y. rail-roads.	Other rail-roads.	Vessels coast-wise.	Hudson River crafts.	Total by all routes.
Flour, brls	2,798,623	298 475	347 346	225,515	3,579,859
Wheat, bu	4,547,093	400,267	213,399	21,634,095	26,794,864
Corn, bu	5,229,047	489,107	298,775	19,602,140	25,619,069
Oats, bu	3,431,884	862,519	99,555	8,039,691	12,423,629
Barley, bu	611,750	10,500	29,405	2,360,286	3,011,930
Rye, bu	13,950	10,000	8,710	1,040,253	1,072,913
Malt, bu	239,252	3,100	21,838	513,454	792,346
Peas, bu	30,289	869	414	83,109	114,781
Seeds, bu	177,780	114,017	10,445	11,151	303,290
Whiskey, brls	147,544	14,089	3,838	1,514	166,065
Cornmeal, brls	32,203	12,638	45,486	....	90,375
Cornmeal, sks	22,972	103,222	2,089	....	117,283
Ashes, cks	4,217	121	50	410	4,798
Beef, pkgs	92,311	1,835	63,466	946	157,578
Pork, brls	155,142	6,645	3,720	5,171	170,578
C. meats, pks.	172,241	5,272	2,811	733	184,057
Lard, pkgs	242,207	21,132	10,409	843	274,591
Lard, kegs	6,534	3,767	12,316	61	23,679
Oil-cake, sks.	55,439	2,518	4,023	10,208	72,188
D. hogs, No.	71,797	38,884	....	864	111,545
Live hogs, No.	....	....	....	....	77,343 225
	....	....	....	....	1,319,868
	....	....	....	....	77,063,093

The foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Feb. 27, 1872, and the distribution of same:

To	Pork, brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.	Tallow, lbs.
Liverpool	210	798	2,162 795	4,918 480	324,328
London	1,393	592	41,733	417,927	102,198
Glasgow	315	330	401,460	567,770	79,618
Hamburg	....	200	414,179	186,562	234,741
Bremen	....	....	470,186	758,091	....
Antwerp	....	....	1,063,216	531 549	46,302
Havre	....	....	221,646	718,135	73,081
. Indies	899	302	122,093	104,610	....

B. N. Col.	124	300	7,900	1,586	....
B. Guiana	299	69	7,922	2,136	....
B. Honduras	96	19	5,605	1,558	....
Cadiz	....	31	....	....	....
N. Granada	99	9	36,328	1,711	....
Cent. Amer	....	5	2,450	849	....
Brazil	....	15	17,445	....	....
China	100	100	....	....	....
Total	3412	2,777	4924928	8691364	904278
W'k Feb. 20, '72.	2506	1,640	3488664	7185493	412548
W'k Feb. 13	2264	1,631	2551481	447716	1543276
W'k Feb. 6, '72.	3547	2,128	7906497	9586913	1514185
W'k Jan 30, '72.	47335	2,914	4181498	6067872	898851

And 82,458 lbs of butter; 185,262 lbs of grease; 62,700 lbs of stearine, and 67,164 lbs scraps.

And from Nov. 1 to Feb. 27, inclusive, for three years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.
Pork, brls	51,209	50,128	26,730
Beef, pkgs	40,763	63,397	27,327
Lard, lbs	68,043,154	29,772,553	10,709,909
Bacon, lbs	85,108,350	27,089,771	15,237,130
Butter, lbs	1,783,067	915,164	427,940
Cheese, lbs	6,815,783	11,380,262	5,973,732
Tallow, lbs	19,125,168	6,179,275	9,554,061

LATEST.

In the afternoon the leading grain markets were again weak. Wheat was depressed by reports of a lower Liverpool, to $1 23 seller March; $1 25 seller April, and $1.29½ seller May. Corn declined to 36½c cash; 37c seller April; 41½@41¾c seller May; and 41½c seller June.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

Weekly Review.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5.

BUTTER—The market has ruled rather quiet throughout the past week, there being comparatively little doing aside from supplying current local wants. Prices range substantially the same as a week ago. Good to choice qualities are firm, while low grades remain weak and unsettled. We quote: Strictly choice dairy, 25@27c; fair to choice 18@24c; medium, 16@22c; inferior to common, 7@14c.

BAGGING—In this branch of trade there are no new features to note. There is a steady and fairly active inquiry for grain bags, and all standard brands are being held with decided firmness, as the stocks are moderate, both here and at the East. Other goods in this line are meeting with a fair demand at former prices. We quote: Stark, 39½c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37½c; Ludlow, 37½c; Lewiston, 35c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps, bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 18½@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—A brisk movement is witnessed in the market for building materials, and the quoted prices are firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list as follows: Stucco, $2.75@3.00; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, ₱ brl, 3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₱ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, ₱ 1,000 $40.00@60.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₱ brl.

BEANS—Continue in good request, not only to supply current local wants, but for shipment, and under moderate receipts the advance noted a week ago has been thoroughly sustained. The following prices are being paid: $1 60@1.75 for common; $1.85@2.12½ for fair to choice medium, and at $2 25@2.50 for navies.

CIDER—Is in light supply and is selling at an advance on last week's prices. There is a steady fair inquiry at $7 50@8 50 per brl.

BROOM CORN—Is very quiet, but steady. We quote: Common, $40.00@70.00 ₱ ton; fair to medium, $80.00@100.00; choice, $110.00@130.00, and choice burl, $140.00@180.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, but firmer. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.30@1 35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.60; whiskey barrels, $1.90@2.10; flour barrels, 50@53c. Staves and headings quoted at $18.00@20.00 for pork barrels, and $8.50@9.00 for flour barrels.

CHEESE—Although there has been no particular urgency in the demand for this staple during the past week, the market has been characterized by exceeding firmness, and in New York factory, of which the supply is short, an advance of ½c has been established. The market is firm at the improvement, and any considerable increase in the demand would result in a further appreciation. Western grades are in fair stock and remain steady. We quote: New York factory genuine, 17½@18c; do, imitation, 15½@16c; Western factory, 13@15c; Ohio factory, 16c.

COAL—Business continues quiet, the demand being restricted to small orders for supplying current necessities, and the general market is working easier. No quotable decline has taken place, however, nor is any anticipated at present. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $12.00@12.50; Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lackawanna, $11.50@12.00; Erie, $10.00; Briar Hill, $10.00; Walnut Hill, $10.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50@9.00; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Blossburg, $9.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—An advance of $1.00 in gum opium, and 50c in morphia were the only important changes noted since the date of our last review. The general market is active, and the prevalent feeling is one of firmness. The stocks are in every way ample and a satisfactory business is doing. We quote:

Acid, citric, lb	$1.35	@	....
Acid, oxalic, lb	38	@	40
Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb	70	@	75
Ammonia, carb., lb	23	@	25
Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz.	1.50	@	....
Beans, Tonqua, lb	....	@	1.10
Borax, ref., lb	36	@	38
Blue-vitriol, lb	14	@	16
Corrosive sublimate	1.20	@	1.25
Cream tartar, pure, lb	48	@	50
Cochineal, Hond., lb	90	@	1.00
Chloroform, lb	1.45	@	1.50
Glycerine, 1-lb bulk, lb	33	@	38
Gum camphor, lb	80	@	85
Gum opium, lb	7.25	@	7.50
Gum shellac, lb	45	@	50
Glue, white, lb	40	@	50
Iodine, lb	12.50	@	....
Lye, conc. case	6.00	@	....
Morphia, sulph., oz	5.50	@	....
Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb	6.00	@	6.50
Oil, castor, gal	1.25	@	1.30
Oil lemon, Sanderson's	7.00	@	7.50
Potassa, chlor., lb	65	@	....
Potassium, cyan, fused, lb	85	@	....
Potassium, iod., lb	9.50	@	....
Potash, Babbitt's, case	8.00	@	....
Quinine, sulph., oz	2.60	@	2.75
Red precip., lb	1.40	@	1.50
Root ipecac, powd., lb	2.25	@	2.50
Root rhei, E. I., powd., lb	1.50	@	....
Sal epsom, lb	4½	@	6
Silver nit., cryst., oz	1.10	@	1.15
Soap, castile, gen., lb	14	@	....
Sulphur, lb	5	@	6

EGGS—The market was fairly active to-day, but the large receipts weakened prices. There were free sellers at 17@18c, and the tendency was to a lower range.

FRUITS—DRIED—There is continued activity in the demand for domestic fruits, and the market is buoyant for all descriptions. With the exception of apples, however—which are fully ½c higher than on the date of our last review,—no quotable advance has taken place, though the general tendency is upward. Imported fruits are also meeting with a good demand, and are generally firmer, though the market lacks that buoyancy that characterizes the domestic fruits market. The following are the current rates: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 12@12½c; French, do, 14@16c; raisins, new, $3.00@3.15; blackberries, 12½@13c; pitted cherries, 35@38c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 9@10c; do, quarters, 7@8c; currants, 10@10½c; apples, new Southern, 8½@9c; do, new Western, 8½@9c; do, new Michigan, 10½@11c.

FISH—The past week has been an active one in this department of trade, and the buoyant tone that has characterized the market for several weeks past is still noticeable. The stocks are sufficient to meet the requirements of the trade, and orders are being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5 25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5 25; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore mackerel, $10 00@10.25; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore mackerel, $8.00@8.50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $7.00@7.50; No. 1 shore kits, $2.00@2.10; No. 1 bay, $1.50@1 60; family kits, $1.15@1 20; bank cod, $6.00@6.50; George's cod, $7.00@7.50; box herring, No 1, 40@45c; boxed herring, scaled, 45@50c; California salmon, half brl. $10 50@11.00.

GREEN FRUITS—Aside from apples and oranges, both of which continue in good request, the market rules dull. Prices are without important change, the following being current: Apples, from store, $3.00@4.50; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $13.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.00@5.50; oranges, Messina, ₱ box, $5 50@6.00.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the preceding two or three weeks, the week just closed has been characterized by increased activity in this department, the volume of business exceeding that of any former year at this season. In values there have been few changes, and none of importance, a slight decline in low grade coffees, and a ⅛c reduction in refined sugars being the only alterations worthy of mention. The market to-day was steady and firm, at the subjoined prices:

CANDLES—Star, 18½@19½c; stearine, 15@16c.

COFFEES—Choice Rio, at 24½@25c; prime do, at 23½@24c; good, at 23@23½c; common, at 20½@22c; O G. Java, at 29@33c; Singapore, at 25@26c; Costa Rica, at 24½@25½c; Miracaibo, at 24@24½c.

RICE—Rangoon, at 8@8½c; Carolina, at 9½@9½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 13@13½c: A, standard, at 12½@12¾c; A, No. 2, at 12@12½c; B, at 11¾@12c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10¾@11c; fair do, at 10@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11c; molasses, do, at 9@10c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1 25@1.30; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@50c; good sugar-house syrup, at 40@50c; extra, at 60@65c; choice silver drips, extra fine, at 80@85c; New Orleans, at 55@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 13½@14c; cloves, at 19@20c; cassia, at 40@42c; pepper, at 21¼@22c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6¼@6½c; standard, at 6¼@6½c; german mottled, at 7½@8c; White Lilly, at 7@7½c; White Rose, at 6¾@7c; brown Windsor, at 8½@8½c; palm, at 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, at 10@10½c; laundry, at 6¼@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Extreme dullness has characterized this market since the date of our last review, and a marked reduction in prices is noted. Neither the shipping nor local demands have been very considerable, and, under large receipts, sellers were obliged to materially reduce prices. The following quotations are now furnished: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $13 00@13 50; do, loose pressed, $12.00@12 50; prairie pressed, $8 50@9.50. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $10 00@11.00; prairie, loose, $8.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Nothing new has been developed in the hide market. There is no accumulation of stock here, the demand keeping steadily equal to the supply, and prices remain firm and uniform. We continue to quote: Green salted cured, light, 11c; do heavy, 10½c; part cured, 10@11c; green frozen, 8@9c; murrain kip, 11½c; veal kip, 14c; green calf, 17c; dry salted, 16@17c; dry kip, 22c; dry calf, 26c; dry flint, 19@20c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, scoured, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain firm and steady at former rates. There is a good demand at the quotations given below:

Horse-shoe iron				6½c
Bar iron	4 5-10	@	4 7-10	rates
Heavy band	5 1-10	@	5 3-10	rates
Light band	5 5-10	@	5 7-10	rates
Hoop	5 8-10	@	6	rates
Oval	5 1-10	@	5 3 10	rates
Round and square	4 5-10	@	4 7-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 4-10	@	5 6-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect		20		rates
Russia, No. 1, stained		18		rates
Sheet iron	5 3-4	@	6	rates
Norway railroads	7 1-2	@	8 1-2	rates
German plow steel	9	@	12	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10 3-4	@	12 1-2	rates
Spring and tire steel	9	@	11	rates

LEATHER—The exceeding firmness that has characterized this market for the past two or three weeks shows no signs of abatement. On the contrary, the upward tendency of prices is even more marked than formerly, and dealers do not seem inclined to increase trade at the prices current. Business is already fairly active, but a steady improvement is witnessed. We revise our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness, union	$ .37@	.39	Calf, city	$1.25@	1.45
City harness	.37@	.38	Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Country harness	.34@	.36	Rough upper, 11 to 13 lbs	.35@	.37
Line city, ₱ lb	.39@	.42	Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	.32@	.34
Kip, ₱ lb	.80@	1.00	Rough upper, damaged	.28@	.30
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.15	Buffalo slaughter sole	.32@	.35
City upper No. 1, ₱ ft	.25@	.29			
City upper No. 2, ₱ ft	.25@	.27			
Country upper, No. 1	.23@	.26			
Collar, ₱ ft	.21@	.23			

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.20@	1.30	French calf, Jodot	$55.00@	85.00
Kip, No. 1, medium	.80@	1 00	French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	.75@	.85	French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.20
Harness	.40@	.45	French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 50@	2.10
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	.34@	.36	French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.50@	2 00
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	.31@	.33	French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 00@	1.50

LUMBER—The demand continues good, but prices are less firm on common grades, owing to the expectation of liberal supplies on the opening of navigation. Many parties are anticipating a decline, and some are holding back their orders till they see which way the market will turn. We quote:

First and second clear	$48.00@52.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	39.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	23.00@25.00
Common siding	20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	26.00
Common flooring, dressed second	29.00@30.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	34.00@35.00
B stock boards	29.00@30.00
Common boards	22.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	20.00
Fencing	18.00@19.00
Joists and scantlings, 18@24 feet	20.00@28.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	18.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@22.00
Lath	4.00
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.25@ 4.75
Sawed shingles, A or star	1.25@ 2.75

Shingles on track are steady at $3.37½@3 50 for A or Star, and $1.50@2.00 for No. 1 sawed.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK.—Quotations remain the same as last week, though some of the dealers are holding tin plate at 50c advance. Other goods coming under this head remain steady and firm. There is a fair business doing at the prices given below:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $13,00; do 12x12, $13.50; do 14x20, $14.00; do roofing, IC, $12.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 45c; small, 46c; bar, 47c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 6c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 38c; tin'd copper, 37c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 9c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; way as high as 27@28c have been obtained, but 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; "till bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire, by ton, 7½c per lb; bdls, 7½c net.

NAILS—Are in brisk demand and remain firm at the advance established last week, all sales being made on a basis of $5.25 rates: 200 to 600 per keg, $5.25; 8d per keg, $5.50; 6d per keg, $5.75; 4d per keg, $6.00; 3d per keg, $6.75; fine 3d per keg, $8.00; blue 3d, common, per keg, $9.00; clinch, $7.25.

OILS—A decline of 3@5c in turpentine was the only change of importance in this market during the past week. Linseed is firm, and tending higher. Lard oil is weak, in sympathy with the raw material. Other oils remain steady. A fair movement is witnessed at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 24½@25c; extra winter lard, 85c; No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65c; linseed raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2 15; neatsfoot oil, 90c @$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, $1.00; turpentine, 98c.

POTATOES—Under a more liberal supply, the market is easier, there being free sellers at 75@85c for common mixed lots, and at 90c@$1.00 for good to choice straight lots from store.

POULTRY—There is a steady, fair demand and an ample supply, at the following prices: Chickens, dressed, ₱ dozen, $3.50@4.75; turkeys, do, ₱ lb, 10@13c; geese, do, ₱ dozen, $8.00@11.00; do, live, $9.00@12.00; ducks, $3.50@4.50.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Trade continues to improve and prices are working firmer. No advance has taken place during the past week, but in leads and zinc the tendency is strongly upward. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad Colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50@5.00
English Ven red	3.50@4.00
English orange mineral	15.00
English red lead	13.00
American red lead	12.50
Paris white	11.50
Whiting	4.00@4.50
	2.50

PIG IRON—The market is nearly bare, both of domestic and Scotch pig, and under a continued active inquiry prices are still working upward. We quote a further advance of $3.00 per ton in Lake Superior iron, and revise our quotations as follows:

No. 1 Scotch, Coltness	$52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Summerlee	52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Glengarnock	52.00
No. 1 Scotch, Eglinton	52.00
No. 1 Lake Superior	50.00
No. 2 Lake Superior	49.00
No. 1 Tuscarawas	49.00
No. 1 Missouri	49.00

PAPER—Remains steady and firm at former rates. We quote: News, 13½@14c; book, 18@20c; common wrapping, 3½@4c.

PAPER STOCK—The demand is fair and prices are steady at the following range: Cotton rags, mixed, 3½@3¾c; all cotton, mixed, 4½@4½c; woollen rags, 1¼c; woollen rags, soft, 7½c; manilla rope, 4¼c; sacking, 3½c.

SALT—In fair demand and steady. We quote: Saginaw, fine, $2 15; Onondaga, fine, $2.15; coarse, $2.20, and ground C, $2 40 ₱ brl.

SEEDS—Timothy was in better demand, and about 5c better, selling at $2.75@3 15 for inferior to choice. Clover was quiet at $5.50@5.75; and $6.00 for mammoth. Millet is quotable at 85@90c; Hungarian at 90c@$1.00; and flax at $1.65@1.80.

TEAS—Remain quiet and steady at the decline noted last week. The following are the prices current: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@65c; good, 80@84c; choice to extra, $1.20@1,35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 78@85c; choice to extra, $1.25@1.45; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf-Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—No change worthy of note has taken place. There is a moderate movement at the prices given below:

CHEWING—Extra, 95c@$1.00; choice, 85@90c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black, sound, 58@65c.

WOOD—Dealers report a steady, fair inquiry at the following quotations: Beach, $12.00; maple, $13.00; hickory, $14.00; slabs, $8.00@9.00 delivered.

WOOL—Is scarce, and in active request at full prices. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	62@66c
Washed, coarse	60@63c
Unwashed, fine	32@35c
Unwashed, medium	40@42c
Unwashed, coarse	35@38c
Tub-washed, prime condition	70@75c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	65@73c
Dingy and poorly washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.	

RAIL FREIGHTS—Are active to the extent of the freight room available. The following are the present rates per 100 lbs:

From Chicago to	Fourth class.	Flour and Grain in cornmeal.	bulk.	Salted bulk meats.
New York	.65	1.30	65	75
Boston	.70	1.40	70	80
Phil. and Balt.	.60	1.20	60	70
Albany, Troy and Schenectady	.60	1.20	60	70
Montreal and Prescott	.60	1.20	60	70
Toronto	.35	70	35	40
Buffalo	.35	70	35	40
Dunkirk	.32½	65	32½	37½
Erie	.30	60	30	35
Cleveland	.27½	55	27½	32½
Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo	.25	50	25	30
Grand Rapids	.25	50	25	30
E. Saginaw, Bay City and Wenona	.30	60	30	35
Indianapolis	.25	50	25	30
Cincinnati, Columbus and Dayton	.30	60	30	35
Newark, O.	.40	80	40	50
Wheeling	.45	90	45	50
Washington, D. C.	.70	1.40	70	80
Charleston, S. C.	.85	1.70	....	....
Savannah, Ga.	.85	1.70	....	....

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

There has been less urgency in the demand for dry goods than during last week or the preceding one, yet the movement has been quite as active as is usually witnessed at this season of the year, and the exceeding firmness that has distinguished the market for the past six weeks or more, shows no signs of abatement. The advance in textiles has not been as pronounced as during the two or three preceding weeks, owing to the temporary "check" in the upward movement in cotton, but, as manufactured goods are still relatively lower than the raw material, the tendency is to a further advance. Among the more important changes may be mentioned an advance of ½c in Medford and Agawam brown cottons; ½c in Amoskeag and Swift River ticks, and ½c in paper cambrics. The following quotations are furnished:

PRINTS.

Cocheco	12 c	Garner	11 c
Merrimac D.	11½	Amoskeag	10
Dunnell	11½	Mourning	11
Richmond	11½	Mallory Pink	12
Sprague	11½	Wamsutta	8½
American	11½		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	14 c	Glasgow	12½c
Bates	14	Hartford	11½

BROWN COTTONS.

Indian Head, 4-4	15	Medford	13½c
Indian Head, 3-4	12½	Atlantic P.	12½
Atlantic A, 4-4	15	Agawam F.	12½
Stark A	15	Lawrence L L	13½
Great Falls E	14½	Utica C	11½

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E	16 c	Pepperell O	12½c
Nashua R	14½	Pepperell N	11½
Nashua O	13½	Massachusetts B B	13½
Pepperell E	14½	Dwight Star	14½
Pepperell R	13½	Portsmouth P	9

BLEACHED COTTON.

Lonsdale cambric	23½c	Blackstone, AA, soft	16 c
New York Mills	22	Hill, 4-4	17
Wamsutta	20	Boot, E, 4-4	13½
Fruit of the Loom 4-4	18	Canoe, 3-4	8½
Lonsdale, soft	18		

TICKS.

Swift River	15 c	Amoskeag, ACA	31 c
Amoskeag, D	18	Willow Brook	26
Amoskeag, C	20	Minnehaha, 7-8	30
Amoskeag, B	22	Minnehaha, 4-4	35
Amoskeag, A	26		

DENIMS.

York, blue	26 c	Otis, CC, blue	18 c
Amoskeag, blue and brown	26	Warren, AXA, br'n	23
Otis, AXA, blue	23	Warren, BB, brown	21
Otis, BB, blue	21	Warren, CC, brown	18

STRIPES.

American, 3-3	12½c	Amoskeag, 3-3	19 c
American, 6-3	12½	Amoskeag, 6-3	22

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag sateens	17 c	Canoe River	11½c
Pequot sateens	15½	Bates	10½

CAMBRICS.

Garner, 3-4	9@10c	Paper	13½@14½c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 5.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,415	4,328	1,644
Tuesday	2,300	8,500	1,338
Total	4,715	12,828	2,982
Same time last week	4,681	14,217	1,787
Week before last	5,020	19,558	3,238

The following were the shipments:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,791	4,166	851
Tuesday	....	....	....

CATTLE—The cattle market was without change in any important particular. There was a moderately active inquiry from the different classes of buyers, and prices were fully sustained all around. The attendance of buyers was an average one, and as Eastern advices were cheering, and the supply of stock moderate, sellers succeeded in clearing the pens of all save a few thin rough lots. Sales were effected at $3.00@3.25 for bulls, old cows, scawny heifers, and scallawag steers; at $3.40@4.50 for common to good stockers; at $3.50@4.75 for common to good butchers' stuff, on local account; at $4 75@5.25 for medium to fair shipping beeves, and at $5.40@6.50 for good to extra steers. Most of the transactions, however, were within the range of $4.50@5.75. The market closed steady and firm.

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6 50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-year to 5-year-old steers, and averaging 1,350 to 1,450 lbs	5.75@6.25
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	5.00@5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	4.50@5.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,000 lbs	3.25@4.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.50@4.50
Inferior — Light and thin cows and steers	2.75@3.00

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

No.		Av.	Prices.
24	calves	123	$6.00
39	choice shipping steers	1,413	5.75
17	good smooth steers	1,266	5.50
17	good smooth steers	1,328	5.50
15	good smooth steers	1,230	5.65
16	good smooth steers	1,205	5.60
14	fat pony steers	977	5.00
15	choice steers	1,283	5.75
37	extra steers	1,358	6.50
32	choice smooth steers	1,470	6.12½
20	good steers	1,254	5.50
48	good steers	1,273	5.50
16	choice shipping steers	1,439	6.00
15	fair fleshy steers	1,290	5.12½
10	butchers' stock	1,112	4.50
14	extra steers	1,463	6.30
33	good steers	1,243	5.37½
17	choice steers	1,272	5.60
36	medium steers	1,210	5.05
48	good smooth steers	1,210	5.50
49	choice smooth steers	1,360	6.10
29	choice smooth steers	1,351	5.75
17	good steers	1,286	5.37½
28	good steers	1,252	5.37½
11	stock steers	1,113	4.65
16	extra steers	1,457	6.37½
26	choice steers	1,485	6.25
14	extra cows	1,103	4.60
17	stockers	860	3.70
15	stockers	830	3.95
14	rough oxen	1,400	4.60
15	butchers' stock	1,036	4.15
14	good steers	1,303	5.30

HOGS—No change was noted in the condition of the hog market. The demand was active on shipping account, and, although the receipts were somewhat larger than had been looked for, a firm feeling obtained, and former rates were thoroughly sustained. Sales were reported at an extreme range of $4 25@4.90, though the bulk changed hands within the range of $4 40@4.60. The market closed strong at $4.25@4.35 for common; $4.40@4 50 for medium; and at $4.50@4.75 for good to choice.

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
61	257	$4.50	69	195	$4.45	54	270	$4.40
51	245	4.50	54	206	4.45	45	316	4.50
51	302	4.75	53	237	4.40	51	242	4.40
114	213	4.60	61	215	4.45	52	301	4.50
54	201	4.40	70	198	4.50	46	207	4.50
55	296	4.80	46	213	4.50	21	327	4.35
60	286	4.80	49	205	4.50	41	281	4.55
42	376	4.80	42	187	4.45	37	203	4.40
54	228	4.60	60	220	4.50	167	269	4.50
64	200	4.40	60	206	4.45	55	241	4.27½
39	243	4.40	40	225	4.50	39	243	4.50
65	209	4.60	50	309	4.75	56	263	4.65
70	181	4.45	50	334	4.60	60	236	4.55
54	192	4.45	52	208	4.55	65	290	4.55
67	182	4.45	52	241	4.55	70	204	4.50
52	266	4.35	60	252	4.60	60	255	4.65
141	188	4.40	70	214	4.60	53	217	4.45
20	304	4.30	55	183	4.50	55	293	4.55
76	218	4.45	64	264	4.50	110	302	4.50
52	217	4.50	105	227	4.55	53	180	4.40
65	218	4.60	61	258	4.55	63	188	4.45
58	230	4.50	64	205	4.55			
55	181	4.45	118	266	4.45			

SHEEP—The market was firm and unchanged. The supply was light, and everything sold promptly. We quote $4.25@4 75 for common thin mixed lots; at $5.25@5.75 for medium, and at $6.00@7.25 for fair to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 25@27s. Winter, 11s 9d@12s; No. 1, 11s 5d; No. 2, 11s; white, 12s 3d. Corn, 28s. Pork, 56s. Lard, 44s 6d. Receipts last three days, 11,000 quarters, of which 8,000 are American.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—1:30 p. m.—Winter, 11s 9d@11s 10d; No. 1 spring, 11s 4d; No. 2 Spring, 11s; white, 12s 2d.

LONDON, March 5—5 p. m.—Consols, 92¾@93; 5-20s, '62s, 92½; '65s, 93½; '67s, 92½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, March 5.—Rentes, 56f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, March 5—Evening.—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 11¼@11½d; Orleans, 11½d. Sales 23,000 bales; speculation and export, 6,000 bales. Breadstuffs heavy; white wheat, 12s; No. 1 spring, 11s 2d; No. 2 spring, 11s; red winter, 11s 8d@11s 9d. Flour, 25@27s. Corn, 28s.

Cheese, 70s.

Cumberland middles, 31s 6d; short ribs, 32s.

Refined petroleum, 16½@17d.

Advices from Manchester more favorable; cause activity in market here. Shipments of cotton since last report, 84,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 5.—Petroleum, 45f.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, March 2—The prices for cheese remain unchanged at this market. From 13c to 14c have been paid for winter-made farm dairies, but as well-cured fine farm-cheese is quoted at 16c in New York, such lots command here corresponding rates, less freights and commissions. Factories sell at 16c to 17c in the city, but we hear of no transactions in this market during the week. The English stock of American cheese is reported short, and advanced rates are being paid. This has the effect of strengthening the market here, and small lots are held firmly or sold at good prices.

The delivery of butter this week has gone to the local trade, and we hear of no shipments worth noticing. The top price has been 25c, though fair to good State is quoted in New York at 25 to 28c, and the finest State dairies at 30 to 32c. The quality of butter offered is, for the most part, not prime, being defective in color, and winter make. As we approach nearer to the time for new cheese, the feeling grows stronger that the early make of cheese will move off briskly, and at fair prices. We shall begin to have small lots delivered near the close of the month, but a full market cannot be expected until a month later.

The weather during most of the week has been extremely cold, with high winds. The quantity of snow on the ground is less than usual at this season of the year.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, March 5.—Cattle—Supply since Friday, 2,895, or 170 cars against 238 cars last week. Market active. Sales: 460 Illinois steers at $5.95; 115 Iowa steers av 1,115@1,320 lbs, at $5.25@6.20; 15 Ohio do av 1,065 lbs, at $6.75; 15 Indiana do av 1,325 lbs, at $6.00.

Sheep—Supply since Friday, 3,630, against 4,782 last week. Market opened firm; sales, 545 Michigan, av 85@92c lb, $8.12½@8.25.

Hogs—Receipts since Friday, 1,160; buyers and sellers far apart, former refusing to pay over $4.90 for shipping, and the latter asking $5.00@5.12½. Trade only with city butchers; sales 40 at $5.25; 254 averaging 195 lbs at $5.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, March 5.—There is a fair business doing at steady prices. We quote: Standard brown sheetings, best makes, at 14½@15c, and seconds at 13½@14c; heavy brown drills, 15@15½c; Amoskeag, brown and blue denims, 28-inch, 26c; Pearl River, 24½c; York improved, 26c; Otis B, 20c; American stripes, 12@13½c; Amoskeag do, 19@20c; Uncasville, 13@14c; Red Cross wigans, 13½@14c; do glazed cambrics, 9½@10c for plain and high colors. Pacific Mills peracles, 23½c; Hamilton ticks, 22@22½c; Palmer River do, 31c; Swift River do, 12½@13½c; Omega A do, 26c; Lonsdale muslin, 18c; cambric, 23@23½c; Davol Mills muslins, 18½c; Sprague's and Pacific Mills' prints, 11½c; Pacific Mills' lawns, 16½c; do organdies, 18c, and Manchester peracles, 18c.

Watertown (Mass.) Live Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, (Mass) March 5.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 171; market generally unchanged, for very choice, 10½c was paid; ordinary grades, unchanged; sales, choice $10.25@10.50; extra, $9.25@9.75; first quality, $8.25@9.00; second, $7.25@8.00; third, $5.75@6.75.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,110; prices unchanged, even at high price pelts.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 5.—COTTON—Decidedly more active; sales 3,000 bales; middling upland, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 7,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.00@6.50; common to good extra, $6.60@9.90; good to choice, $6.90@7.50. Rye flour dull at $4 10@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat dull; receipts, 17,000 bu; No. 2 spring in store, $1.58; No. 1 do, $1.60; winter red Western, $1.70. Rye quiet; Western, 92@93c. Barley quiet. Malt dull. Corn dull; receipts, 39,000 bu; new Western mixed afloat, 67@72c. Oats active; receipts, 6,000 bu; Western, in store and afloat, 52½@55c.

EGGS—Quiet at 25@28c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee more active at 18½@20½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8½@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses fairly active; New Orleans, 48@58c. Rice quiet at 8@9c.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 13@15½c; refined, 23½@23c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; new mess, $13.50@13.75; old, $13.25@13.37½; prime, $12 00. Beef unchanged. Dressed hogs steady at 7¼c. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Middles dull; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 7½@7½c; short ribs, 7c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 9@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Steady; Western, 11@22c.

CHEESE—13@18c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand at 90c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Flour quiet, easier; superfine, $6.50; double, $7.50; treble, $6.37½@6.50. Corn active, firmer; mixed, 83½c; yellow, 85c; white, 85@87½c. Oats firmer; 65@56c. Bran, $1.60.

HAY—Firmer; prime, $31.00@33.00; choice, $35.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firmer; 6½@7½@8½@9½c. Sugar cured hams, 11½@12c. Pork, lard, sugar, and molasses unchanged.

MONETARY—Sterling, 20½; sight, par; gold, 10½.

COTTON—Active and higher; sales, 8,000 bales; good ordinary, 21c; low middling, 21½c; middling, 22½c; receipts, 215 bales; exports, 1,540 bales; stock, 108,511 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5.30@5 75; extra family, $7.75. Wheat firm; red Western, $1.60@1.62. Rye quiet. Corn steady; yellow Western, 65½c. Oats steady; mixed, 53½@54c. Barley, Western 75@78c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Crude, 16c; refined, 21½c.

WHISKEY—Lower at 91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firm; red, Pennsylvania, $1 65@1.70. Corn dull; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats dull; Western, 51@52c. Rye steady, 95c@$1.02.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet, $14.25. Bulk meats and bacon heavy and unchanged. Lard steady at 9½@9¾c.

BUTTER—Western very active; good choice roll, 23@25c; fair to prime, 18@21c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing done in wheat. Corn dull at 52c. Oats quiet; No. 1, 42c.

PETROLEUM—Firm and unchanged.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 5.—BAGGING—Active and firm at 16½@17c for medium to average.

COTTON—Firm; middling, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; extra family, $7.50. Grain firm and prices unchanged.

PROVISIONS—A shade firmer feeling, but prices unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 85c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull; high mixed, 46½c; low, 46½c; yellow, 46½c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 43c.

DRESSED HOGS—$5c.

CLOVER SEED—$5.40.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 5.—COTTON—In fair demand and higher; middling, 22@22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and drooping; family, $7 35@7 60. Wheat dull and drooping; red, $1 60@1 64. Corn steady; 45@46c. Rye, oats, and barley, quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and unchanged; sales at $12 50@12 62½. Lard dull and drooping; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9c. Bulk meats dull, but held firmly; 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 6½@7½c for sides. Bacon in fair demand but lower; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 7@7½c; clear sides, 7½c.

HOGS—Fair demand, firm; $4.40@4.80; receipts, 1,100.

WHISKEY—Steady at 85c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 5.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat, fair demand; sales, 4 500 bu Duluth in lots at $1.72@$1.75 for white Michigan. Corn—Sales of Western at 58c on track. Oats—Dull; sales a car lot choice Iowa at 56c on track.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—COTTON—Higher; 21½@21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Quiet and unchanged. Wheat, fair demand and firm; No. 2 spring, $1 38; winter higher; No. 3, $1.70. Corn dull and unchanged; No. 2 mixed, 40½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 36½c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2, 65c. Rye dull; No. 2, 79@80c.

WHISKEY—Nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork unchanged; $12.50. Bulk meats nominal. Shoulders—Salable at 4½c; clear ribs, 6½c; clear sides, 6¾. Bacon—Quiet; order lots; shoulders, 6c; clear ribs, 7¾c; clear sides, 7½@7¾c. Lard—Small lots steam at 8½c.

HOGS—Easy at $4.60@4.40.

CATTLE—Unchanged; 3@6½c common to choice; fancy lots, 6¾@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 6,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu; hogs, 430.

What Was Found in a Trunk.

From the San Francisco Alta.

A few days ago two gentlemen were desirous of each purchasing a trunk, and, to effect the same, went to an auction house. The sales were in progress when they arrived. Very soon several second-hand trunks were offered, and our friends bid on the same. One of them purchased a fine-looking article of the kind wanted, and then bid off an older and much worn one for his friend. The latter, however, refused to accept the purchase on the ground that the trunk was not worth the money paid for it—six bits. Having it on his hands, the gentleman resolved reluctantly to make the best of a bargain, and had it sent to his room. There he proceeded to open it, when he was surprised to find that it contained a lot of articles. Among them he found a bundle of letters apparently showing that the trunk had once belonged to a military officer, who had been stationed at some camp in Arizona. After rummaging about for a while and regretting his foolish purchase, he found in the bottom a small bag containing several rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz, some moss agates and a beautiful amethyst. These relics of a life in the mining country he took to a jeweller, who informed him that the moss agates were unusually fine and worth $75. The amethyst proved to be a rare specimen, and was valued at $200.

The Supply of Emeralds.

According to a report made by Mr. Robert Bunch, British *Charge d' Affaires* at Bogota, the supply of emeralds is likely to increase. Mr. Bunch gives an account of the state and products of the emerald mines of Muzo, in the State of Boyaca, one of the nine States of which the Colombian Union is composed. The mines of Colombia have been let to a French company, on a lease which will expire in 1874; and it is stated that an immense number of gems have been found in the principle mine now worked, many of them of great value. When this mine shall be exhausted, which will not be for years, it will not subtract a thousand part of the ground containing emeralds; in fact, the chain of mountains extends further than the eye can reach. The emeralds now extracted are sent to Paris to be cut. This gem has had a fancy value in France on account of its color, green being the color of the Empire. The production is very variable; whole months may pass without an emerald being found, while 100,000 carats may be procured in a few days. It is also impossible to fix the mean value of the carat; a large stone of very dark color and perfectly pure (which last condition is extremely rare) may be worked up to £20 a carat, while stones of light color, full of flaws and divided into small fragments, are not worth 5s. sterling a carat, and often have scarcely any value.

A Terrible Premonition Realized.

Cleveland last week was the scene of one of those awful cases of mysterious warning and sad realization that have been agonizing the country papers lately. The sad circumstances are as follows:

A young and beautiful married lady, whose husband was down town attending a "railroad meeting," stepped into a neighbor's house to while away an hour or so until he returned. While engaged in knitting a stocking, she was startled by the sudden dropping of all the stitches from one needle, but not being superstitious, she proceeded to gather them up, when a looking-glass in the room fell and broke; she then felt that some deadly peril hung over her husband, and rushed home. The front door was open, his overcoat hung upon the floor, and his plug hat was placed upon the marble bust of Daniel Webster, in the parlor. With an undefinable feeling of terror, she rushed to her room—only to find her warning realized; there he lay on the bed, with his boots on the pillows and the ace of spades tightly clutched in his hand. She did not faint, but denied trumps and played a club—around his head—until he promised to give up such "tricks."

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4 prizes of	5,000	9 prizes of	250
4 prizes of	2,500	36 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	1,000	36 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	500	180 prizes of	100
40 prizes of	250	5,000 prizes of	10

Tickets, $10. Half Tickets, $5. Qrts, $2.50.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1872.

THE RELIEF SOCIETY AND THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The managers of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society have given notice that, on and after the 10th of March, they would discontinue the issue of provisions and other relief to able-bodied persons. They have notified the authorities of the county to that effect also. When this organization commenced operations, in October last, it for a while, and necessarily, issued relief to all who applied for it. This led to abuses, in which the really suffering were crowded out by the impostors. In course of time, the Society was able to bring its distribution down to those really entitled to it, to which list were then added all the destitute poor, whether losers by the fire or not. In a very short time the applicants for relief were reduced in number. On the 11th of November, the number of families receiving relief was 14,870; on the 18th, the number was 14,137; on the 25th of November, 15,122. On the 6th of January, when the Society made its second report, there were 9,895 families receiving general relief, which were classified as to condition as follows: Able-bodied, 3,810; widows and deserted, 2,378; sick, aged, and infirm, 3,707. This number has since then been reduced considerably. The plan has been adopted of inducing as many as possible to become self-supporting. Nevertheless, the number which draw their daily rations from the Society is very large. In many instances, strong, able-bodied men and women prefer to live on public charity instead of earning their own bread, or, if at work, supplement their earnings by drawing provisions and fuel from the relief fund. This kind of abuse is widespread in its effects. The houses of these families, supported by charity, are harbors for the idle. We do not exaggerate, we suppose, when we say that at least 1,000 houses are supplied with food, in which three times that number of men and women, capable of doing work, are boarders. Women, who have heretofore earned a good and comfortable living as domestic servants, prefer the idleness, with the gaiety and hospitality, of lodging-houses where the food is furnished by this fund. Many men stand idle day after day, refusing to work so long as they can draw food and fuel from the public stores. So far as the contributions of the charitable were bestowed upon those who might take care of themselves, the result was an encouragement of idleness and mendicancy, which was sure, if not summarily stopped, to become permanent.

The Agent of the Relief and Aid Society has notified the county authorities that there are 800 families properly classed as paupers, and properly a charge upon the county, which are now supported by the Relief and Aid Society; he notifies the county that the relief now extended to these persons is about to be suspended, and invites the Commissioners to make provision for them. It so happens that Cook County is without the means to take the support of these people upon her hands. There is no money; the levy and collection of taxes have been suspended so long by the destruction of the books that the county will have no revenue for a long time to come. In discontinuing the relief heretofore granted by the Relief and Aid Society, it has been done upon the assumption that those receiving it could now earn their own support; but, in the case of these 800 families, the fact is confessed that they are the helpless, aged, sick, disabled paupers so unable to labor as to become proper charges upon the public. The Relief and Aid Society has carried these people through the winter, on the ground that, though not properly sufferers by the fire, the county was not able, and private charity was taxed to its utmost limit. The same reason continues now as strongly as ever. The County Commissioners have, therefore, to meet this extraordinary demand as best they may. These people must not be permitted to starve or perish. They must be provided for, at whatever cost.

The decision of the Relief and Aid Society is right in principle. It is the duty of the county to take care of its ordinary paupers, and, unless it can be shown that the effects of the fire are such as to deprive the county temporarily of the means of taking care of such paupers, the decision of the Society should be sustained. But, if the fact should be otherwise, we should hope that the officers of the Society and the County Commissioners might come to an understanding by which the care of these persons should be continued under the auspices of the former, until the county is again in receipt of its accustomed revenue, but no longer.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF EDUCATION.

The report for 1871 of the National Bureau of Education shows that throughout the Union there are 5,660,074 persons over 10 years of age who cannot write, and are therefore classed as illiterates. There are nearly six persons (5.7) in every hundred in the Northern States, and thirty out of the hundred in the Southern. It is doubtless fairer to base "illiteracy" on the inability to read than on the inability to write, especially at the age of 10 years. Still, the proportion of those who can neither read nor write would be essentially the same, and, of those who do not learn to read at 10, at least four-fifths never learn. This cloud of ignorance constitutes the chief element of difficulty, if not of danger, in our republican institutions. Nearly one-half of these are males, and will become voters,—two and a half millions of voters who cannot read! Were this whole illiterate class gathered in a single State, they would considerably exceed the population of New York, and would include as many voters as we have population in Illinois. They would include, in one vast pandemonium, very nearly all the bestial, corrupting, and criminal elements in the country, and scarcely any of its decency or respectability, still less of its intelligence. They would make up an empire of crime, a state of savagery that would speedily set to work to slaughter its population from sheer lack of the intelligence required to live together in civilized society.

The fact that all this ignorance is distributed over the country hardly lessens its political evils. The general subject of education is in the hands of the States, as the general subject of suffrage is also. Yet it has been felt that, when the nation assumed the prerogative of extending the suffrage to so many who were unprepared to receive it, it passed under an obligation to exercise some supervisory care over education. Whether this view was sound or not, it led to the organization of the National Bureau of Education, and, through the influence, we believe, of this Bureau, a bill is now in Congress which aims to make appropriations of the public lands in proportion to the illiteracy of each State. Such a project would be very questionable. Yet enough has been shown to justify the establishment of the National Bureau of Education, whose usefulness in the way of collecting and compiling information has been very great.

Mr. William C. Bryant, in a letter published editorially in the New York *Evening Post*, writes from Havana that, in an after-dinner conversation with the *Intendente de la Hacienda*, or Officer of Finance of that Island, the latter asked Mr. Bryant why the Americans should seek to acquire Cuba by an expensive purchase, and to assume all the cost, risk, and annoyance of admitting her people to our citizenship, when all we want is free trade with Cuba, which the Cubans are as desirous for as ourselves. He stated that Minister Roberts is at Washington, armed with full powers to conclude such a treaty, with reference especially to the Island of Cuba; and that it would not only greatly enlarge the commerce between the two countries, but would aid in the abolition of slavery, and pave the way for a closer political union or annexation, should such a step ever become desirable. He gave Mr. Bryant liberty to say that these views were entertained by the Cuban and Spanish authorities, and that he might freely publish them as such.

The *Evening Post* urges the President to popularize his Administration by this important measure, and thus atone for much of its shortcoming, and modify the criticism heretofore visited upon it.

Probably the two interests which would oppose most strongly the Cuban project of Mr. Bryant would be the rival molasses and sugar raisers of Louisiana, and the Secretary of the Treasury. The latter would urge, with some reason, that, upon the products which we import chiefly from Cuba, a revenue of nearly thirty millions of dollars is collected. These facts, whatever their value, form a very important obstacle in the path of Mr. Bryant's suggestion.

ENGLISH LAND TITLES.

While the General Assembly of Illinois is discussing projects for the restoration of evidence of title to land in Cook County, the English Parliament is debating a variety of propositions tending to facilitate the transfer of land, and the discussion has brought out some interesting facts relative to titles to real property in that country. Under existing laws, a man who has land to sell is obliged to give the intending purchaser an abstract of title for the last sixty years, together with the deeds on which the abstract is based. All the deeds during that time may not be in his possession, but he must find them. He must verify every event and change of ownership during that time, give the life of every annuitant, and of every heir-at-law. The result of this is, that, on small purchases of land, the expense of transfer is sometimes 20 per cent of its value, while on large lots it is only 2 or 3 per cent, which eventually ends in gradually throwing land into the hands of large holders. The difficulties and delays in making transfers in this manner were so considerable that, in 1857, a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the subject, which recommended that registration should be the basis of title. The recommendation was embodied, in 1859, in two bills introduced in Parliament by Lord Cairns, who proposed to establish a Landed Estates Court, with power to issue declarations of title,—not necessarily a strictly marketable title, but a qualified title,—and further contemplated the establishment of a registry of titles. The bills were defeated, however. In 1862, an act was passed with the latter object in view; but it required that the title so registered should be a marketable title,—that the land should be strictly identified and its boundaries mathematically defined. In practice, however, this act has been a failure in consequence of the great burdens it imposed upon parties registering, the question of boundaries giving rise to protracted and expensive litigation. Hence, once more this vexed question of popularizing land, and facilitating its transfer has come up, and, from the interest manifested in the debate, which centres upon a new report of the Royal Commissioners appointed to investigate the subject, there is a reasonable prospect that some more satisfactory arrangements will be made, and that they will be based mainly upon our own system of recording land transfers.

Among the plans proposed in this recent discussion was one by Mr. Gregory, who advocated the appointment of a Registrar of Titles, who should not be required to have the boundaries of land mathematically defined, but who, on a reasonable title being shown to him for forty years, should be at liberty to grant a qualified certificate to that effect. Mr. Haskins was in favor of making the distribution of land as easy as the distribution of personal property, and instanced the transfer of Government stock, which was so simple that the whole national debt of the country changed hands once in four years. He was in favor of a system of registration to be accompanied by maps, and one which could deal with the obsolete law of entail. Mr. Torrens, who had introduced into the Australian Colonies a system of transfer of land by registration of title, showed the perfect workings of that system, which resulted in a great reduction of cost, absolute security of title, and enhanced the value of lands, and he was confident that the same system could be introduced in England, without any difficulty in regard to boundaries, as their ordnance maps were sufficient to define them. The Solicitor General, in default of stating any definite proposition, made the important announcement that the Government was thoroughly convinced of the necessity of some effectual reform in the mode now adopted in the transfer of land, "which was one of the most complicated and expensive systems ever adopted or allowed to continue in a civilized country. This subject had already had consideration on the part of the Lord Chancellor, and the matter had proceeded so far that a bill had been printed with a view to sketch out the contemplated mode of reform; but, from the pressure of other business, it was not probable that it would be in the power of the Government to bring in the bill during this session. If, however, other measures which they deemed it important to carry this session were disposed of so rapidly as to have time to bring in and carry this, they would only be too happy of the opportunity."

The general spirit of the debate, and especially the official declaration of the Solicitor General with regard to the intentions of the Government, show that the necessity for the change is universally acknowledged. Its results for the better can hardly be overestimated. It is rather remarkable that there should be a simple and perfect system of title and transfer in all the English Colonies, and such a clumsy, expensive, and complicated system in the mother country, that it virtually debars the just distribution of land. Any proposition looking towards reform in this matter will undoubtedly be hailed with delight by the working classes of that country.

RAIDS ON PROSTITUTES.

The action of Commissioner Talcott, in demanding by what authority the police enter private houses at night, arrest the inmates, and keep them in prison to be fined next day, will, it is to be hoped, lead to the substitution of some other proceeding. There is a heartless brutality about this system of police raids which should be suppressed. The police officer who would enter the house of a reputable citizen and arrest the inmates, male or female, taking them at midnight to the station house, if not shot in the act, would be punished by the severest penalties of the law. Wherein does the police officer get his authority to enter *any* dwelling-house, in which there is no noise or disturbance, and, rousing the inmates from their beds, carry them to prison, upon no charge except that of being inmates of a house of general bad character? Where does the police officer get his authority—in the absence of any noise, disorder, or indecency—to determine that a house is occupied by women of loose habits? The offence of keeping a bawdy-house is one of fact, to be determined, like all other crimes, by judicial investigation and legal evidence. But our police officers make themselves Judges and juries, determine both law and fact, and make their midnight raids upon these people, often under circumstances of cruelty, barbarity, and indecency not creditable to any community.

The ends of justice and of morality are not promoted by these raids. These unfortunate women are not reformed by such proceedings. Assuming that they are criminals, they are not alone. If the male visitors at these houses were arrested, there would perhaps be less visiting by that class at those places. But these male visitors care nothing for the arrest so long as they avoid publicity, and that they can always do. No good comes of these raids except the abuse and robbery of these unfortunate women. If the object be to punish them, they can be arrested during daylight. But, unless they disturb the peace, or their houses become in fact disorderly by the noise and riot therein, it is difficult to understand by what authority a policeman can forcibly enter and break into the apartments, decide who are chaste and who are not, and carry his victims through the streets at midnight to prison.

If Mr. Talcott and his associates can find some mode of dealing with this evil by which public decency and morals can be protected, without a resort to these brutal raids, they will deserve well of the community and be sustained by public sentiment.

The opinion that the New York *Times* holds concerning Carl Schurz is tolerably well known. It has described him as "dishonest," "malicious," and "unprincipled;" has called him an "arrant humbug," "the most mischievous humbug in the country," and a "pettifogging lawyer;" and has suggested a new sphere of Senatorial duties by declaring that he "ought to have his leg tied to his chair when gentlemen are speaking." The Senator has persevered, however, in his outrageous course. When he made the finest speech of the session, and carried the investigation into the Remington war-material sales, the *Times* evidently perceived that its former attacks had been in vain, and resolved to crush the "free lance" at once and forever. It arranged its charges skilfully, reserving the most damaging for the last. It accused him of interrupting Morton forty-two times in one speech, declared that he "broke in upon" Conkling thirty-one times, and capped the climax by saying that "yesterday he tried the same game with Senator Fessenden." As Fessenden was buried about two years ago, this is very literally a grave accusation. If the Missouri Senator has really "broken in upon" him, he should be punished forthwith. A large number of people can endure his resurrection, and consequent correction, of abuses and swindles, but for the resurrection of a statesman's body there can be no excuse. Here is a new field for investigation, and one that will doubtless be improved. Perhaps more peculiar even than this accusation is the reason that the *Times* gives for its lack of respect toward Schurz. It remarks: "He has charged the President, by implication, with being corrupt; and in so doing he has forfeited all claim to be treated with ordinary respect." This is certainly a new theory, and involves a new view of the perquisites of the Presidency. We presume that the *Times* would not regard a man who charged, by implication or directly, a Government clerk with being corrupt, as having thereby forfeited all claim to be treated with ordinary respect. Where is the line to be drawn? If it is proper to bring such charges against a Department subordinate, can they not be brought against the head of a Department?—against a Cabinet official? against the head of the Cabinet? Men who believe that a President has been guilty of treason ought to impeach him, and men who believe that a President is corrupt ought to accuse him. We say nothing of the truth or falsity of this particular case; if President Grant were an incarnate angel, the principle would be the same. An honest belief should be honestly expressed. But, if the *Times* believes in its own theory, it should attack the men who really have "charged the President, by implication, with being corrupt," and handle Murphy, and Casey, and Stocking, and Leet without gloves.

When O'Connor attempted to assassinate Queen Victoria by means of an unloaded pistol that could not have been fired if it had been loaded, he was simply following a precedent set by three lunatics before him. On the 10th of June, 1840, just four months after the Queen's marriage, she was driving with her husband near Constitution Hill, when an 18-year old lad, Edward Oxford, fired two pistol shots at her. He was seized, sent to prison, and soon afterwards tried. He was adjudged to be either a madman or a fool, and was sent to a lunatic asylum. In 1867 he was pardoned, on condition of leaving Great Britain forever. His statement, from first to last, was, that his pistol contained only powder, and that his sole motive, like that of

> The ambitious youth who fired th' Ephesian dome,

was to gain notoriety. Two years afterward, on the 30th of May, 1842, the Queen and Prince Albert were riding down the same hill, and were fired upon by a certain John Francis, a young man of 23. He was sentenced to be hung, beheaded, and quartered, but, as it appeared that the pistol contained no ball, his punishment was commuted to transportation for life. The third attempt was in July of the same year. A boy, 18 years old, named John William Bean, pointed a pistol at a carriage containing the Queen, Prince Albert, and the King of Belgium. Another boy seized him and prevented his firing. On his examination the same plea of the absence of a bullet from his pistol was filed, and with such success that the culprit was let off with only eighteen months' imprisonment. For thirty years, Victoria has been unmolested. O'Connor, however, will probably not get off as easily as his immediate exemplar. In order to check these attempts, dictated by a morbid desire for notoriety, Sir Robert Peel secured the passage of a bill by which all such offences were made punishable by a good flogging and seven years' transportation. George Eliot says that there are some men who would gladly submit to being kicked black and blue for the sake of being talked about; but, even if O'Connor is of that ilk, we opine that he will think he has paid too dearly for his notoriety if he is flogged black and blue and transported besides.

The meeting of the Common Council, on Monday evening last, seems to have been mainly for purposes of reference. Among numerous other ordinances which were referred, were those providing for the vacation of Quincy street, and for the admission of the Chicago & LaSalle Railroad. One of these propositions contemplates a great public benefit and the distribution of four millions of dollars in Chicago. The other is intended to swell the volume of trade of this city, and afford our merchants better facilities for receipt and shipment, both in itself, and as a precedent for other roads seeking admission, some of which knocked at the door of the Council on the same evening, and were let in to go through the same tedious, red-tape processes. Both these cases have been argued *pro* and *con.*, referred and re-referred, and yet are apparently no nearer their final disposition than when they were first broached. In the one case, the General Government stands waiting, and, in the other case, ten or eleven railroads. The Council is just as well able to consider them now as it ever will be, and we fail to see what intention there is in this tedious system of delay, unless it be to defeat these two great public benefits. We trust that hereafter we may have more action and less reference. The public is waiting anxiously for some kind of action, and, at the same time, would like to know who the Aldermen are who, in this extraordinary emergency, are ready to vote against the general public good.

Yesterday, Mr. Caldwell, Senator from the State of Kansas, made a personal explanation, in which he stated that, while he had not seen the evidence on which the newspapers declared that a Committee of the Kansas Legislature had made a certain report, he was prepared to deny that any person had been bribed to vote for him. Mr. Pomeroy also explained, and, learning that no copy of the report of the Kansas Committee had been laid before the Senate, he offered a resolution directing an investigation. The Senate, with a view to await the reception of the documents from Kansas, laid the resolution on the table. When that report is presented, the Senate ought to oblige the gentlemen from Kansas with the desired investigation, and, we doubt not, will do so.

Mayor Hall has been chatting in a friendly, open-hearted manner with a reporter. He says that it was only his good nature that made him accept the Mayoralty; he did it "merely out of friendship for Hoffman and party friends." We are filled with admiration of the kindness of the Mayor. Tweed and Tammany wished a puppet to co-operate in their swindles and stealings, and Hall's good nature obliged him to yield to their designs, aid them to rob the people he was sworn to protect, and take a little hand in the merry go-round himself. The genial Oakey indulges in a puzzling metaphor, to the effect that he "hears the trumpet again." As his ever hearing the trumpet of fame again is too absurd to be thought of, it is impossible to conjecture the hidden meaning of the speech. His Honor (as he may be called in jest) says: "When I was District Attorney, I had much more attention paid me; I was more frequently invited to dinner parties than since I have been Mayor; my family has not been looked up to since I have been Mayor as when I was District Attorney." The attention paid him lately may have been of an unpleasant sort, but he surely ought not to complain of the amount of it. The honesty of the District Attorney was never as notorious. The lack of invitations to dinner parties must be unpleasant when the injured Hall reflects on the reason of the decrease; but the many pleasant symposiums with Connolly, Sweeny, and Tweed have probably aided him to bear this sorrow. It is unfortunate that the guilt of husband and father has injured the social status of children and wife; but this was inevitable and might have been foreseen. We trust that, whatever station in life this amiable individual may hereafter fill, he will restrain that "good nature" and "friendship" which have been so advantageous to scoundrelism and have borne so heavily on honesty.

The Centennial Celebration of our Independence will doubtless be a grand affair; but the way in which the United States proposes to give Philadelphia an overwhelming surprise party without going through even the pretence of furnishing supplies for it, is unworthy of the nation. Congress has kindly asked everybody to come to the Quaker City, but Congress has not voted any funds for their entertainment. Now no doubt an enormous amount of money will be brought there and spent there, to the great advantage of hotels, and restaurants, and saloons, but yet not in a way that will remunerate the men who will manage the speeches, and processions, and banquets. Under these circumstances, a number of the solid men of the city have formed a Joint Stock Company, which is to conduct the whole thing and divide the profits or losses (more probably the latter), among its shareholders. The stock of the concern is not quoted above par, and the business is not engaged in as a speculation. Nevertheless, this action has been severely criticised, and it has been charged that Philadelphia was trading on the National patriotism, and meant to turn a dishonest penny thereby.

The business men and many of the honest working people of this city are glad to observe that the distributions of special relief to able-bodied persons, on account of the fire, will soon cease. For some time the least worthy class of the recipients of such charity have abandoned honest employment, and been industriously making all they can out of the relief business, without regard to their losses or necessities. Some who lost not a dime by the fire, and were merely burned out of rented houses, have materials supplied them to build a house of their own, and, while fed at the public expense, refuse work at less than $5 a day. Many who have lost a great deal are too sensitive to apply for relief in any form, and yet are dissatisfied to see those who have lost nothing making money out of the public charity. Most of the girls whose sewing-machines had got dusty have received new ones; and the labor of either men or women is more difficult to obtain than ever before at this season. These facts show that in these cases "relief" has gone far enough.

The *Revolution* has died for the second time. When the serried ranks of the woman-suffrage party first split, the "advanced" spirit of the free-love organ speedily sapped the strength of the more reputable journal, and caused it to fail. It was revived, and lingered in a sickly life, until a second death put an end to the troubles of its proprietors and its readers. This augurs ill for the movement. It shows that, for the present at least, the idea of woman-suffrage is not sufficiently popular to rally even a respectable minority of respectable people. It has to be propped up with free love and free money, to be had, like the love, for the asking, and general freedom for everybody from any law that is unpleasant to anybody. As long as the movement has to drag after it all conceivable isms, whether or not germane to its own nature, it will be emphatically a "Lost Cause."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

Twenty years ago, last Friday, John Warner made a contract with the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad Company for building its bridge across Rock River, and took his first meal in Rock Island.

—Lee Steward, elder son of Lewis Steward, of Plano, died in Vienna, Austria, on March 3.

—A wedding is announced in Peoria, the principals in which have enjoyed only thirteen years' courting.

—The Rev. B. F. Pinkerton, of Berlin, for several years a missionary in Egypt, has been sent to the Insane Hospital at Jacksonville.

—Some children in the vicinity of Oneida are said to have taken a virulent form of erysipelas from diseased vaccine matter.

IOWA.

A Davenport gentleman paid Joseph Hierb, of DesMoines, $25 for a canary.

—A Baptist church is to be established in East DesMoines.

—On the occasion of the recent fire in Maquoketa, while some of the saloons were burning, the Mayor remarked that they were no loss to the town. Whereupon a stalwart butcher, who probably favors saloons, took him by the throat, and, but for the interference of a bystander, would have strangled him.

—An organization has been formed by some 150 citizens of South DesMoines, having for its object a plan to resist the payment of tolls on 'Coon Bridge. The organization have made an assessment of 50 cents on each member, amounting in the aggregate to $75, to pay for legal counsel in the matter, and propose to test the legality of the claims for toll.

—In a lecture at Marshalltown, a few days ago, Dr. White, State Geologist, said that Walled Lake, the greatest of Iowa curiosities, was formed by the expansive power of the ice, which pushed the rocks from the bed of the lake into their present curious position.

—Barney Devine, living near Fort Dodge, raised, the past season, fifteen thousand bushels of corn, and is buying all he can get at 20 cents per bushel. He is stall-feeding three hundred head of cattle, with about the same number of hogs. He never has less than five hundred head of cattle on hand at a time.

WISCONSIN.

A party of Milwaukee men recently visited the farm of Mr. Hilarius Altendorf, in Ozaukee County, to inspect a quarry. The stone found there is supposed to be of excellent quality for finishing purposes.

—John Dress attempted to clean out his well, near Peshtigo, and found in it the body of a man, Julius ——, a carpenter, who had worked for him before the fire. The remains were taken out and buried.

—Governor Washburn has been visiting Green Bay and vicinity to personally acquaint himself with the relief system and management.

—Two Fond du Lac men caught forty sturgeon in Lake Winnebago, the other day.

INDIANA.

Terre Haute glories in the fact that people from Danville, Ill., have been shopping in that city.

—Captain Jackson, of Wayne County, has sold a half interest in "Black Frank," his celebrated trotting horse, to a Mr. Gardner, of Lafayette, for $6,000 cash.

MICHIGAN.

E. F. Myers, architect of the new State Capitol, will remove from Springfield, Ill., to Detroit.

—About 2,500,000 feet of oak timber has been cut in Bay County this winter. It will be marketed mainly at Quebec.

—A Cincinnatian will erect a large [illegible] at Deep River, near Standish.

—The receipts at the State Treasury during February were $359,232, and the payments $62,972. At the close of business on Feb. 29 there remained a balance of $693,218.

—Major S. W. Cogswell and George Johnson, of Marshall, are dead.

—The plaster beds of alabaster, Iosco County, have a capital of $250,000 invested, and an extensive mill and works. The capacity of the mill is 100 tons per day (ten hours); capacity for calcining, 120 to 180 tons. The works average yearly about 25,000 tons rock plaster, for land, etc., and 7,500 tons calcined.

—There are 630 convicts in the State Prison 588 of whom are employed on regular contracts.

PERSONAL.

General Butler was intended by his parent for a clergyman.

—Bailey Davenport, the Democratic candidate for Mayor of Rock Island, Ill., has a real estate interest in that city worth nearly $1,000,000.

—Judge Horace Thatcher, the oldest Knight Templar in Toledo, has received a gold-headed cane from the members of the Commandery.

—Madame Moor, the pedestrienne, now in Cincinnati, challenges Weston, or any man in the State, to walk 100 miles in 24 hours for $1,000,—Weston to receive two miles odds, and any other contestant five.

—John B. Armour, the well-known brush-manufacturer of Albany, N. Y., completed his 60th year, and celebrated his 15th birthday by feasting his employes, who reciprocated with a silver tobacco-box.

—Colonel Sparrow Purdy, a Californian, has surveyed for the Khedive of Egypt a site for the city of Helonan, to be built at the sulphur springs on the Isthmus of Suez, and connected by rail with Cairo.

—Joaquin Miller was at Sacramento Feb. 26, gathering material for a poem on "The Art of Making Saws."

—Sarah F. Smiley, the Quaker preacher, is 42 years of age, and a native of Vassalboro, Me. She was educated at Providence, R. I., established a select school for girls at Philadelphia, which she abandoned to teach the negroes at Richmond, and then went to England to preach.

—At Boston, on Friday evening, in the middle of the selection from "Martha," Mlle. Nilsson received a floral offering in the shape of a ship, nearly four feet long, resting on a bed of pinks, on one side of which, in white pinks, was the word "Adieu," and on the other, "Cuba." The elaborate affair proved almost too much for M. Capoul to handle, but he placed it safely on the stage, where it remained until the curtain fell, when it was removed by Mlle. Nilsson and Miss Cary together.

—Frederick Arnold, for thirty-five years switchman on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, at Bridgeport, Pa., died on Sunday last, aged 79. He was a soldier in the army of Napoleon, and witnessed the burning of Moscow.

—A soap manufacturer very thoughtfully presented every member of the Virginia House of Delegates, a few days ago, with a bar of soap; a circumstance which a paper of that State records unkindly under the caption, "A timely proceeding."

—A daughter of the poet Schiller is still alive, and is married to the Count Von Gleichen. His grandson, Baron Fritz Von Schiller, is a retired officer in the Austrian service, and as he is in failing health and without issue, the name of Schiller will become extinct at his decease.

—Harry Dickens, son of the great novelist, has graduated at Cambridge, with high honors, and Mrs. Collins, his sister, has made her *debut* as an artist in water-colors.

—It is a melancholy fact that Mrs. Miriam M. Cole, the Chair woman of the recent Woman-Suffrage Convention at Columbus, O., grew so hysterical that she was obliged to resign her functions in favor of a clergyman.

—Mazzini having challenged Garibaldi to give his adhesion to a Republic in Italy, the latter has replied by the following note:

> CAPRERA, Jan. 28.
>
> *To My Friends and Brothers in Arms of the Romagna:*
>
> The question between Mazzini and myself belongs to history. On the day when that camel—which is called the people—shall be weary of its burden and cudgellings, he, I, and our friends will be at our posts. GARIBALDI.

—The Rev. W. C. Van Meter has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Howard Mission, in New York, with the intention of establishing a mission for destitute children in Rome.

—Andrew Harmon, who was in the French naval service under the First Napoleon, and was afterward in the American navy for a long period, died, in the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, aged 99.

—A candidate for schoolmarm in Henry County, Ohio, stated on examination that Virginia obtained its name from the Virgin Mary.

—A Southern editor describes a rival as "a waspish traducer who subsists on ginseng, sassafras, and goose eggs, and wears sprigs of pennyroyal in his boots in summer to keep off the seed ticks."

—Henry N. Morse, Sheriff of Alabama County, Cal., is pronounced by the San Francisco *Chronicle* the great detective of the Pacific Coast. "While his deeds of daring are familiar to Californians as household words, not only has his name become famous throughout the United States, but his rare combination of all the great qualities essential to the first-class detectives, has become known abroad, and have attracted attention at the centres of the detective systems of Europe, where he is recognized as one of the most competent detectives of modern times." He was born in New York in 1835, and emigrated to California in 1849.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There are sixteen very rich Hindoo firms doing business in London.

—American copper cents circulate in Japan at three times their home value.

—An apple tree at Andover, Conn., measures twelve feet in circumference four feet from the ground.

—The Criminal Circuit Court at Galveston, Texas, cost $2,047.33 for the month of January, and collected no fines.

—The Royal Garden at Berlin contains specimens of nearly every quadruped upon the earth.

—A Territorial Delegate's seat in Congress is more desirable, as far as pay and emoluments are concerned, than that of a State Representative.

—The Upper Forest Tin Works, near Swansea, Wales, have capped the climax of thin paper. They have produced a sheet 10x5½ inches, weighing 20 grains, which is but 16 grains for 44 surface inches, and it requires 4,800 placed side by side to make one inch in thickness. The thinnest sheet of tissue paper to be purchased measures the 1,200th part of an inch—four times as thick as this.

—The maximum money value of human life has been determined by an act of the Ohio Legislature fixing $10,000 as the largest sum that may be demanded from a railway company for killing anybody.

—A Committee of the City Council of Los Angeles, to whom was referred the petition of Chinese, asking for compensation for the destruction of property, has reported against allowing their claims.

—The business men of New Orleans discountenance the further use of street-car tickets as five-cent currency. In Mobile, four tickets are sold for a quarter.

—Nebraska City is building a $12,000 engine-house, and gas will be introduced this summer.

—Speaking of the cosmopolitan character of New York, the *Post* of that city says: "There is a Norwegian community, a Swedish community, and a Polish community in this city, to say nothing of a Russian church and a Swiss military and charitable organization. Besides all this, we have a Welsh place of worship, where a clergyman from Grythblwrvlid can preach in his native consonants to the exiles from the banks of the flowing Ap-Llogilwry with or from the breezy heights of Wrythwggldydiddd."

—The *Gaulois* states that Fort Issy is completely demolished, Vanvres has been valued at 6,700 francs, and its removal will follow immediately. In the course of a few months new forts will be constructed at Chatillon, Montreout and Hautes Bruyeres. At Garches and Maulin Sagnet smaller works will be established. Bicetre will be disarmed and become a military hospital. Montrouge will be entirely demolished.

—During a recent cold snap at Galveston, Tex., Judge Dodge had to adjourn the Criminal Court until the county could borrow $5 from the Deputy Sheriff, to buy fuel to heat the Court-room.

—James Williams, Auditor of the State of Ohio, has decided that, in order for a church edifice to be exempt from taxation, it must be used exclusively for public worship. In case where a Sexton lives in the building,—as is the custom in many churches,—it is not used exclusively for public worship; and, as the law does not provide for dividing a house, the whole amount must be taxed.

—It is said that the Washoe mines, which have produced more bullion than any in Nevada, have never paid a dollar of profit to their owners. While the gross yield for ten years has been $150,000,000, the dividends paid to stockholders have been but $20,000,000, and the assessments levied have exceeded that sum.

—An experienced operator in real estate in Boston says that large incomes from real estate and a well-expected rise in its value do not go together.

—Last week two interesting surgical operations were performed upon patients at the Charity Hospital in Cleveland, both being in cases of cancer. One was the removal of part of the nose and a large portion of the upper lip, a new lip being formed by a strip of flesh cut from the cheek, and the other the amputation of the front part of the lower jaw. In the first case the patient is a man and in the latter a woman.

—The new company of Zouaves at Omaha will probably be called the Millard Zouaves, and adopt the Ellsworth uniform.

—Jacksonville claims to be the head center for the sportsmen of Florida, and large parties leave daily for the upper St. John's where hunting and fishing are said to be superior to any other part of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

—Rear Admiral Ryder, of the British Navy, has recommended the substitution of mattresses stuffed with granulated cork for those now in use, not only on account of their great buoyancy, but owing to their economy in first cost. A mattress of this kind, with eleven pounds of cork, will float an iron weight of 60 pounds. They are used in the Russian Navy, and nearly the whole of a ship's company was recently saved by their instrumentality after a collision.

—Fisk University is an institution in Tennessee for the education of Freedmen, and it needs $20,000 for its immediate uses. To secure this sum nine of the students—four young men and five young women—lately started on a concert tour through the Northern and Eastern States, meeting with the greatest success in the latter. By May next they hope to have secured the required sum; and their names will be inscribed on a marble slab to be set up in the wall of the university building.

A Singular Bill Relating to Mortgages.

SPRINGFIELD, March 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Senate bill No. 31 is made the special order in the House for next Thursday, and relates to mortgages of personal and real estate. It contains a radical change in our law of real estate mortgages and trust-deeds, by providing that, in all sales made under the same, if executed after the passage of this law, a redemption of twelve months shall be allowed. Under the law allowing the contracting parties to agree to a power of sale, real estate owners in the State of Illinois have been enabled to borrow money freely of Eastern parties, and the State has grown in wealth. No complaint has been made of any hardship growing out of existing laws. In rebuilding Chicago, large sums will need to be borrowed, and it is due to ourselves that, at this time, no such change should be made in existing laws, as will tend to impair our credit. W.

THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Trichina Spiralis—Whence Do the Parasites Come?—Have They Always Been Existing?

From Our Special Correspondent.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 29.

TRICHINA SPIRALIS.

It is not the object of these lines to give a description of that little hair-worm called "Trichina Spiralis," which is producing so much mischief; for such a description, without proper illustrations, would scarcely be of any value at all. Neither do I want to write about the disease, its symptoms, termination, treatment, etc., produced by Trichinæ; for, on that topic, not only numerous articles have appeared in our periodical literature, but whole volumes also have been written. Among the latter, a monograph by Professor A. C. Gerlach, Director of the Royal Veterinary College in Berlin, Germany, deserves a prominent place, and from that I intend to make a few condensed extracts respecting the probable source of Trichinæ. The question:

"WHENCE DO THE PARASITES COME?"

Undoubtedly is of the greatest importance, and is asked not only by the producer and consumer of pork, but also by the scientific naturalist. Gerlach gives a very satisfactory answer. He says Trichinæ do not occur in birds and in cold-blooded animals, and are found only in the human body and in carnivorous and omnivorous mammals, for the simple reason that a temporary abode of the same in the flesh (muscle) of a mammal is necessary to their development. Trichinæ are found in the muscles of herbivorous animals only when the latter have been compelled by men to devour meat containing the parasites. Consequently, the source of Trichinæ must be looked for either in men, or in an omnivorous or carnivorous mammal. Further, Trichinæ are found most frequently in the human body and in hogs; occasionally only in cats, foxes, martens, hedge-hogs; and more frequently in rats. The human body, however, cannot be the original source of Trichinæ, for it does not serve as food for animals, but is generally buried deep enough to be beyond the reach of any carnivorous or omnivorous mammal.

As to the natural source of a parasite like Trichinæ, it is necessary, and it must be expected, that in it all those conditions are found united which are required to support the life of the parasite, and to make possible their further propagation; and this, indeed, is the case far more in the hog than in any other living animal. *At first*, hogs, of all animals, have the greatest susceptibility; for experiments of feeding hogs with meat containing Trichinæ scarcely ever fail of producing within a short time numerous Trichinæ in the muscles of those animals. *Secondly*, the hog is an omniverous animal; it not only does not refuse, but eats greedily, carrion, even of its own kind, no matter whether driven by hunger or not; while other omnivorous mammals, like rats, do not eat their own kind unless they are compelled by great hunger. *Thirdly*, hogs are bred only for the shambles, consequently have a very short life, which is a fact very essential, as it releases the young Trichinæ confined in the muscles from their prison, and makes possible their further development and propagation, which latter process can take place only in the intestines of a mammal. *Fourthly*, hogs, being omnivorous and domestic animals, are more exposed, by the way and manner in which they are kept and fed, to a direct infection than any other animal; for the slops of the kitchen generally, and the offal of butchered animals, of hogs as well as of others, and the carcasses of those that have died of disease, frequently constitute a part of their food. An indirect infection also may be effected in different ways; for instance, when hogs feed on the excrements of infected human beings or carnivorous animals, especially those of dogs; for, in the latter animals, the Trichinæ pass off earlier than in any other animals, and always alive. Still, an infection by excrements is comparately seldom; it is effected more frequently by hogs eating the dead bodies of other animals infected with Trichinæ. Cats, mice, but principally rats, must be considered as the chief transmitters of Trichinæ from hog to hog; for rats always have an opportunity not only to feed on the offal of a butchered hog, or to appropriate for themselves a little pork, but have also access to all that is thrown away, and to all dead carcasses that are not buried deep enough. Rats and mice infected with trichinæ very likely die of Trichinosis, and their dead bodies, it may be safely presumed, are frequently found and devoured by hogs. Such are the means that enable the Trichinæ to reach their place of destination in order to propagate themselves. Occasionally Trichinæ may also find their way back to the hog through other animals, such as foxes, martens, hedgehogs; for all carnivorous animals have, now and then, an opportunity to eat some of a butchered or perished hog, or to feed on rats and mice, and these infected carnivorous animals may occasionally fall the prey of others; but finally the Trichinæ, though gone astray in that way, always return in some way or other to the hog, whose fine nose surely will detect a dead carcass, if such a one is not too far off. Trichinæ, like many other noxious parasites, possess, moreover, a great tenacity of life; decomposition of the flesh or muscles which serve them as their abode does not kill them, so that a carcass, although partially rotten, may still contain living Trichinæ.

Rats have recently been accused of being the original source of Trichinæ; but that, says Gerlach, they cannot be, for rats eat the carcasses of their own kind only when compelled by hunger; and in rats alone, without hogs, he thinks, the transition from muscle to intestine, and from intestine to muscle, so necessary to the development and propagation of the Trichinæ, never can be effected; therefore, where Trichinæ are found in rats, they must have come from Trichinous hogs. Hence, Professor Gerlach comes to the conclusion that "the hog receives the Trichinæ from its own kind, as well directly as indirectly, in the latter way especially through the rats. The source of the Trichinæ is not outside of the hog; the latter itself, regardless of the breed, is the natural bearer. Without hogs, no Trichinæ would be existing."

HAVE TRICHINÆ ALWAYS BEEN EXISTING?

At what time Trichinæ have been called into existence, we simply do not know; at least we have no proof that their origin is a recent one. It is true, our knowledge of the same is rather new, but this, if it proves anything, can prove only that Trichinæ, very probably, have been imported but recently into Germany and, if true of Germany, it undoubtedly is true also of America. Trichinæ are not everywhere; they make their appearance in certain districts. It is an entirely erroneous assertion that Trichinæ are everywhere; but in some countries or districts, cases of Trichinosis do not occur, because the people there do not eat raw or half-done pork; and, merely for the that reason, cases of disease caused by Trichinæ have not yet been observed in Southern Germany. In the Trichina endemics in Northern Germany, whole families have been taken sick who had eaten only boiled and fried pork; and in Southern Germany they boil and fry their pork not a bit different from what they do in Northern Germany,—in some dishes scarcely as well. Besides that, in Northern Germany are yet whole districts perfectly free from any trace of Trichinosis, notwithstanding that, in those districts, raw and half-raw pork is eaten fully as much as in those where Trichinosis has occurred; for instance, in Saxony. Finally, there are districts and cities in which microscopic examinations of pork have been made regularly for a long time, and in which no Trichinæ have been found yet.

Hence, if there are to-day whole countries and districts yet free from Trichinæ, why then should not Northern Germany (and America too, for what Professor Gerlach says about Germany is equally true about America,) have been free also in former times. Trichinæ, like many other parasites, make their appearance in certain localities, and generally find there all the conditions and ways necessary for their development and procreation. They propagate rapidly if the conditions are favorable; and decrease in numbers, or even die out, when circumstances are unfavorable. From these Trichinæ stations, as such districts may be called, the parasites are frequently spread over large regions, and in many directions, by means of the so-much facilitated agricultural commerce. In Hanover, for instance, the first Trichinæ were discovered in 1864; in Blankenburg in 1859. In the latter place, a physician, Dr. Murre, had never before observed a case of sickness similar to Trichinosis, although he had practised for thirty years in that place as a physician. The existence of Trichinæ in Germany earlier than 1840 cannot be proved. It is said that, before that time, Trichinæ were not discovered for want of proper microscopes. That, of course, may all be possible; but it is just as possible, and far more probable, that before that time they had not existed in Germany, for three reasons:

1. During the first decennium after Trichinæ were discovered, they were found to be very rare,—that is, confined to very limited localities; but, during the last fifteen years, they have been found far more frequently, even before they were known to cause disease; and, if we investigate the matter, free from prejudices, we must come to the conclusion that in Germany (and in America, too) Trichinæ have increased in numbers, not only apparently, but also in reality, and probably will increase more and more, maybe to a fearful extent. Professor Virchow, in the third edition of his monograph, deduces the increase of the Trichinæ endemics from the increasing custom of eating raw pork. This deduction may be partially correct in places where there are many factories, and where many laborers are crowded together, who live chiefly on cold meat, bacon, sausage, and hams. But an increase of eating raw pork cannot be proved in a great many other places where Trichinosis have become frequent; on the contrary, people in general have become more careful. In Hettstedt, in the Province of Saxony, for instance, no more raw meat is eaten now than thirty years ago, and still there one of the most fearful Trichinæ endemics has made its appearance. Therefore, a change of the manner of cooking cannot be the cause of the increasing frequency of Trichinosis.

2. It cannot be proved that, thirty years or more ago, any diseases occurred which can be identified with Trichinosis; at least, such fearful evidences as have lately taken place in Hettstedt and in Hadersleben have never occurred before.

3. The calcareous capsules in which the trichinæ are encased in the human muscles are already microscopic bodies, and would not have escaped attention if they had existed.

Hence, there is the greatest probability that Trichinæ have been imported quite recently by foreign hogs. It is not safe for us to eat raw or half-raw pork—especially hams and sausage—as carelessly as our parents and grand-parents were allowed to do.

One fact gains great importance, which up to now has remained entirely unnoticed, and that is, that the ancient, large, strong, fleshy, German hog, which furnished so excellent hams, has almost disappeared,—has disappeared, at least, in all those districts where Trichinosis has been observed; that this hog, since about the fourth decennium of this century, has been supplanted gradually by finer breeds, which can be fatted very easily to monstrous lumps of fat. Gerlach says he lays no stress upon the differences in the breeds, but solely upon the importations from other countries and from other parts of the globe. The imported finer breeds have come principally from America, from India, and from China; and the small Chinese hogs have especially been used in improving the German breeds. The English imported those animals first, and from them Germany received the material for the so-called improvement in her own native breeds.

The first discovery of Trichinæ in England, between 1830 and 1840, and afterwards in Germany, after 1840, coincides exactly with the importation of Chinese hogs. Is this also the case in America? VETERINARIAN.

THE CASE OF DR. HUSTON.

A Ministerial Investigation—Alleged Unchristian Bitterness.

From the Baltimore American, Feb. 27.

We learn that the Presiding Elder and ministers of this District are thoroughly investigating charges against the Rev. L. D. Huston, with the view of laying them before the Conference, which meets at Warrenton, Va., on Wednesday next. They have already taken the affidavits of two of the children who have made the charges of systematic seduction, and of one other young lady who charges him with having attempted violence upon her in his own house. There are also numerous corroboratory witnesses whose testimony is to be taken. This testimony will, we learn, after the action of the Conference, be laid before the public, in order that the verdict of the public may also be given upon it. Indeed, we are satisfied that the investigation will be thorough and complete, and that justice will be done regardless of outside influences. The *Episcopal Methodist* of this week, which is the organ of the Church South, says:

> While the zeal and devotion of Dr. Huston to his high and holy calling for a period of more than thirty years, would seem to repel the idea of the possibility of guilt in such a matter, the integrity of the Church, and the honor, safety, and welfare of society, demand the most thorough and impartial examination of the case. The Conference having the affair in charge are determined to have the investigation prosecuted immediately. Meanwhile, our citizens generally, and Christian men of all denominations, are not disposed to pronounce judgment until the guilt or innocence of the accused is fully established.

Dr Huston is a native of Cincinnati. He was born and raised in that city, and, thirty years ago, united with the Ohio Conference. He subsequently joined the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South, and, about five years ago, was transferred to Baltimore.

The affair has created intense excitement in our community, but the public may rest assured that the Conference will, at every cost, vindicate the integrity of the Church, and mete out even-handed justice to all concerned as soon as the facts are developed.

Having succeeded in placing before the community, in their proper light, the charges against Dr. Huston, and vindicating the character of his principal accuser, who, with her terrible wrongs crying for vindication, was being traduced as an impostor and a defamer of character, we shall leave the further investigation of the case to the ministerial authorities of his Church. The subject is one which we would gladly have escaped from defiling our columns with, but deeming that we had a duty to perform to humanity and the cause of truth and justice, we have not hesitated to meet it to the best of our ability. The result of the investigation at Warrenton will, we are very confident, fully sustain us in all that we have said upon this unpleasant subject.

We owe an apology to our readers for the rather intemperate language we used on Monday last in detailing the terrible particulars of the systematic corruption of an innocent child. We had, however, just spent two hours in listening to the horrible details, most of which were unfit for publication, and witnessed the anguish of the stricken family, bowed down with a sorrow that could not be comforted. In addition to their wrongs they had the knowledge that the accusation was discredited by the public, and that all manner of false charges against the suffering child were being circulated through the streets and finding their way into the newspapers. A more sorrow-stricken household we had never entered, and we would have been unworthy of our vocation had we hesitated to strike home in their defence with all the energy and earnestness of our nature. It has the effect of converting an erroneous public sentiment, and we think our readers will excuse us for the lack of calmness we exhibited.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, in commenting upon the Huston case, says:

> Baltimore is the battle-ground between the Methodist Church South and the regular organization. The contest has been carried on with the most unchristian bitterness. Dr. Huston, as the champion of the Church South, has not been without a share of enemies, and there is a state of feeling in Baltimore that would be likely to warm up and magnify an unwholesome story.

This is a great mistake. There is no bitterness of feeling between the two branches of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore, and no "state of feeling" that would be likely to cause more earnest denunciation of a minister of one denomination than of another. It is not the man, but the crime, and the peculiar circumstances of alleged infamy that have accompanied it, which has aroused the indignation of our citizens. Neither politics nor sectionalism is allowed to have anything to do with Church sentiment in Baltimore, and there is certainly no division of opinion with regard to the offense charged against Dr. Huston, nor of his guilt.

Insensibility of the Human Body to Molten Iron.

From the Engineering and Mining Journal.

Partly prompted by his own experiments, partly caused by his friends and admirers, M. Butigny raised the question whether there existed a connection between the spheroidal condition and the singular fact that if the hand be wet, it may be passed through a stream of molten iron or lead without harm. Many months elapsed before the inquisitiveness of the French investigator was satisfied by witnessing such an experiment himself. In asking once among the workmen of a foundry in Paris, whether one of them could toss with his fingers the fused metal, he was not only ridiculed, but shown the door. But, finally, he became acquainted with a metallurgist in the Franche-Comte, who promised to investigate the matter. On the 26th of March, 1849, this person was able to write: "The workmen generally laughed at me when I asked them whether they could dip their fingers into molten iron without injury; but at last a workman in the foundry of Magny told me that he considered nothing more easy, and, to prove it, he passed a finger through a glowing stream as it was flowing from the furnace. One employe repeated the experiment, and, hereby encouraged, I did the same. None made the finger wet."

Boutigny now hesitated no longer to try those experiments on himself, and he was not only able to perform the same feat, but he passed his hand through a stream of cast iron of two inches thickness, when it shot from the tapping-hole, and immediately afterwards dipped the hand into a ladle filled with molten iron. If it is asked, he writes, what precautions are to be taken to protect ourselves from the fiery glow, I answer: Banish the fear, and proceed confidently to experiment. The hand is to be immersed quickly, but not too precipitately, into the fluid metal. This is all that is to be observed. The wonder of antiquity has thus been explained, and shown to be only a physical phenomenon. It is well to have the hands moistened, yet the involuntary fear that will overcome anyone at the thought of such a bold undertaking nearly always gives rise to a perspiration, by which every part of the body will become sufficiently moist. But, if one will get perfectly invulnerable, the hand is to be rubbed with soap, so that it obtains a smooth surface, or it is dipped into a cold solution of sulphurous acid in sal-ammoniac, or into water containing sal-ammoniac, or simply in cold water.

If the finger is first dipped into alcohol, a tolerable warmth is felt, if moistened with ether, a pleasant coolness. Yet, being very inflammable, these fluids should not be made use of in experimenting with iron. Still, they will not ignite in the molten lead. The non-immersed part of the hand will turn red and experience a painful feeling on account of being exposed to the radiant heat.

Though a great deal had been related of such wonders, it was not till they were placed before the public as naked truths that they commenced to excite sensation. When Boutigny repeated his experiments before Professor Plucker in Bonn, the latter, by his own confession, left with the impression that some yet undiscovered laws of nature came here into play. Soon after it was reported that a mechanic in a machine shop in Cologne had made the trial with molten iron, and had offered himself to repeat it. In consequence thereof, Plucker, accompanied by several persons, started for that city, where the workman, in their presence, touched quickly with the dry ends of his fingers the surface of a mass of fluid metal that had just left the furnace. Encouraged thereby the bystanders themselves began to manipulate. One dashed the flat and previously-moistened hand with such vehemence against the molten iron that a portion of it was splashed around; another ladled the metal with the hollow hand. Plucker himself dipped the index finger of his right hand into the fluid, withdrawing it again uninjured after moving in it for a few seconds. He felt how the iron *fled* from the finger; but experienced no sensation of heat. He would not have estimated the temperature of the metal at 85 degrees F., albeit it must have been at about 2,750 degrees F. The little hairs had disappeared from his finger, but the nail had not suffered in the least. Finally, an experiment was tried, that properly ought to have preceded any other. The finger of a kid glove, moistened inside, was drawn around a wooden stick, and then kept for one minute in the fluid metal. On withdrawing it, the glove only indicated a temperature of 158 degrees F.

The testimonials in behalf of these puzzling accounts increased from all directions. Professor Rose stated that thirty years ago, during a visit in a metallurgical establishment in Avestad, Sweden, he saw a workman who, for a small remuneration, threw molten copper against a wall, which he skimmed off from a crucible with his hand. Dumas called attention to a very old usage ordinarily performed in glass-works. A molten mass of glass is poured into a vessel filled with water, in which, although glowing, it is kneaded with both hands.

In a lecture which Boutigny delivered in the Academy of Sciences, in Paris, on the 14th of May, 1849, he said: "After a lapse of ten years, it was permitted to me to produce ice in a white glowing furnace, and to bathe myself with impunity in glowing cast iron. The great importance which a thorough study of the spheroidal condition possesses may be denied, if one chooses to do so; the part which it will sooner or later play in science may be denied, but that I shall not care for. I have formerly stated that mention of this condition is made in the Bible, and many other accounts seem also to prove that the ancients possessed a more extended knowledge of colorics than is generally supposed. They were, perhaps, ignorant of little things, as, for instance, of a thousandth part of a degree, but they were certainly aware of the great effects. A certain number of historical statements, which are still considered as being fabulous, may be true. The ancient philosophers knew, perhaps, many facts, of which we have no knowledge. A little more esteem for them would not be out of place."

About Fires—How They Have Been Extinguished.

From the Boston Advertiser.

In 1792, an association of London architects gave the subject of the fires of London their attention, and reported that party walls were the best means of confining fires to one house. As a law had been passed soon after the great fire in 1666, forbidding the building of houses without party walls of brick, it is to be presumed that builders had ignored the law, as is done every year in cities where such laws are made.

In 1816, Captain Manby, of London, invented an apparatus which, in shape, manner of working and of carrying, was like that brought into use a few years since, and called the "French Fire Extinguisher." The experiments made with it were very successful, but when application was made to have it adopted by the London Fire Brigade it was refused. The fatal error of Manby's plan was that which has been repeated in Boston within a year or two. He took six or eight of his machines in one wagon to a fire, and, as the larger engines were, therefore, often so much nearer to the fire, they go to work first, or waited for the smaller machine to come up and get to work. In 1820, a proposition was made to have every house furnished with an engine on wheels which would contain ten gallons of water. In 1828 salt water was said to be the best for extinguishing fires, and reservoirs for it were proposed to be made in the city. In 1846, the *Builder* contained the following article: "It is the opinion of an eminent Professor that a pound of pearlash mixed with one gallon of water, and thrown upon a fire will instantly extinguish it, if of ever so combustible a nature. Water-carts containing this mixture have, for a considerable time, been employed at Liverpool, to accompany the fire brigade when ordered out; also at Plymouth and at Devonport. This experiment was tried a day or two since, and a cask well on fire with shavings and kerosene was put out so quick by a small engine that the time could not be taken. Another cask was then filled with shavings and kerosene, and the same engine played water upon it. The fire was out in a moment, in half the time of the pearlash fire. If a company of people had been called together to see a great fire annihilated, the pearlash fire would have been no doubt said to be perfectly successful, especially with the aid of chickens, ham, cakes, coffee, ale, and other fixings, and the water experiment had been carefully kept out of sight, but my object is to drive right on and show how fires may be best and soonest extinguished with the least possible loss."

A Modest Maryland Bridegroom.

From the Calvert Journal.

Real diffidence and innate modesty are so rarely seen in American society of the present day, that cases of the "simon pure" article deserve especial mention by the newspaper press. Such modesty was displayed at a wedding recently celebrated in this county. A young man had "woed and won" the affections of a charming young lady, and the time was fixed upon when she was to make him the "happiest of men." When that day arrived the store cakes and whiskey were provided, the clergyman was in attendance, and friends and neighbors were assembled to join their voices in the joyous epithalamiums, when lo! the bridegroom came not. After anxiously awaiting until all hope of his coming was past, a party was formed to go in search of the missing groom, and the bride elect swooned away. The bridegroom, who all this time had been vainly endeavoring to "screw his courage to the sticking place," had hidden himself in order to see what turn events might take.

When he beheld the party of discovery coming toward him, thinking that discretion was the better part of valor, he took to his heels and fled incontinently. A halt was, however, soon effected by means of a shot-gun, and the young man's excessive diffidence so far overcome that he allowed himself to be led back to the object of his affections. Here another difficulty arose; the bride, whose "amour propre" had been greatly shocked by the outrageous treatment she had received from the groom, came to the conclusion, somewhat late, that matrimony was but a delusion and a snare, and that nothing could induce her to marry this man. No persuasion, no entreaties of her friends could prevail on her, till at last the clergyman, who, by the way, is somewhat of a wag, told the bride that he would submit to no such conduct; that he had been sent for to marry the couple, and unless she consented to have the ceremony performed at once that he would call on Sheriff Smith and have her arrested for breach of promise. The fair one could not resist such an argument, and the groom being ready this time they were forthwith immolated on the altar of Hymen.

A Novel Way of Getting Rid of a Tenant.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 2.

Mrs. Mayling is the name of a widow lady, with three children, who occupies a room in the third story of the building No. 180 Race street. The landlord has been giving her notice to leave, very persistently, for some time, and the lady has as persistently refused to comply with the wishes of the proprietor. Yesterday morning Mrs. Mayling sent one of her children in great haste for a physician, stating that she was in a very bad way. When the doctor ascended the stairs leading to her altitudinous room he was stifled with the fumes of brimstone. With a great disregard to consequences he pushed forward until he reached the poor woman's door, which was opened in response to his knock. The fumes of brimstone were so strong however, that he was compelled to rush down one flight of stairs, where he called to the woman and asked her what she was trying to do. She replied that she was trying to keep possession of her room, but she was beginning to despair of being able to do so much longer. She said the landlord was fumigating her establishment with brimstone, for the purpose of making her leave the premises, and she was beginning to find the situation unpleasant. The doctor informed her that she could probably exist another hour in the atmosphere, if her constitution was pretty strong, but he would not warrant her life and that of her children for a longer time than that. When the doctor left the little family were gasping for wholesome air, like a mackerel on a sand-bar, on the lower steps of the stairway, and the landlord was still piling on the brimstone.

Lighting Streets.

Since her reconstruction, Paris—always a city of municipal elegancies—has introduced a new and improved method of lighting her streets. We quote from a letter to the Philadelphia *Press* the following:

> One novelty since the war is the use of a new electric gas for lighting the streets. Nearly all the half-circle of the Boulevards, on the Louvre side of the Seine, is not merely lighted, but illuminated in this manner. I do not know how this gas is produced, but it has all the brilliancy of a Bude light, and the cost is inconsiderable. In a short time, no doubt, every street in Paris will be lighted in this manner, with very little expense. There cannot be an explosion, it is stated, and as for an escape of gas, that does not matter, as this is inodorous. It would be worth while for the ruling powers to send a commissioner or two over to Paris, to inquire into this new system of street illumination. For domestic use—that is in dwelling-houses—the intensity of the light may be objectionable. In the open air, however, this is an advantage.

A Much Tattooed Man.

A Vienna (Austria) medical journal gives an account of a marvelously tattooed man. He is an Albanian, very finely formed and about forty years old. Having got into trouble with the authorities of a district of Chinese Tartary, while working a gold mine in that country, he was condemned to be tattooed. The operation was, of course, terribly painful. It lasted three hours a day during three months. When the man is stripped it appears as though his body was tightly enveloped in a webbing of rich Turkish stuff. From head to foot he is covered with dark blue figures of animals and plants. On the forehead are two panthers in attitudes which would be heraldically described as "*regardant*." There are no fewer than [illegible] figures on the body. The skin is now perfectly smooth, and the perspiration is unimpeded. This remarkable person is now at Vienna, but will presently proceed to Berlin and London.

... index finger of his right hand ... withdrawing it again unin... ving in it for a few seconds, ... iron fed from the finger, but ... sensation of heat. He ... e estimated the temperature ... 85 degrees F., albeit it must ... bout 2,750 degrees F. The lit... isappeared from his finger, but ... suffered in the least. Final... ment was tried, that properly ... preceded any other. The ... glove, moistened inside, was ... a wooden stick, and then kept ... in the fluid metal. On with... glove only indicated a tem... degrees F. ... ntals in behalf of these puz... increased from all directions ... stated that thirty years ago ... in a metallurgical establish... ad, Sweden, he saw a work... small remuneration, threw ... r against a wall, which he ... rom a crucible with his hand, ... attention to a very old usage, ... rformed in glass-works. A ... of glass is poured into a vessel ... r, in which, although glow... aced with both hands. ... which Boutigny delivered in ... of Sciences, in Paris, on the ... 839, he said: "After a lapse of ... was permitted to me to ... n a white glowing furnace, ... myself with impunity in glow... The great importance which ... tudy of the spheroidal condi... may be denied, if one chooses to ... rt which it will sooner or later ... e may be denied, but that I ... for. I have formerly stated ... of this condition is made in the ... any other accounts seem also to ... the ancients possessed a more ex... wledge of colorics than is gener... They were, perhaps, igno... things, as, for instance, of a ... part of a degree, but they were ... are of the great effects. A cor... of historical statements, which ... sidered as being fabulous, may ... ancient philosophers knew ... ny facts, of which we have no ... A little more esteem for them ... e out of place."

...—How They Have Been Ex-tinguished.

...rom the Boston Advertiser.

...n association of London archi... the subject of the fires of London ... tion, and reported that party ... the best means of confining fires. ... As a law had been passed soon ... reat fire in 1666, forbidding the ... houses without party walls of ... to be presumed that builders had ... law, as is done every year in ... such laws are made. ... aptain Manby, of London, in... apparatus which, in shape, manner ... and of carrying, was like that ... to use a few years since, and ... "French Fire Extinguisher." The ... s made with it were very success... een application was made to have ... by the London Fire Brigade it ... d. The fatal error of Manby's ... hat which has been repeated in ... thin a year or two. He took six ... his machines in one wagon to a ... the larger engines were, there... so much nearer to the ... to work first, or waited for the ... chine to come up and get to work. ... roposition was made to have every ... ished with an engine on wheels ... ld contain ten gallons of water. ... t water was said to be the best for ... ing fires, and reservoirs for it were ... be made in the city. In 1846, the ... ntained the following article: "It ... nion of an eminent Professor that ... ot pearlash mixed with one ... water, and thrown upon a ... instantly extinguish it, if of ... mbustible a nature. Water-carts ... g this mixture have, for a consid... been employed at Liverpool, to ... y the fire brigade when ordered ... at Plymouth and at Devonport." ... eriment was tried a day or two ... a cask well on fire with shavings ... ene was put out so quick by a small ... at the time could not be taken. An... k was then filled with shavings and ... and the same engine played water ... The fire was out in a moment, in ... time of the pearlash fire. If a com... eople had been called together to ... eat fire annihilated, the pearlash ... d have been no doubt said to be ... successful, especially with the aid ... ns, ham, cakes, coffee, ale, and other ... nd the water experiment had been ... kept out of sight, but my object is ... right on and show how fires may be ... soonest extinguished with the least ... loss."

...odest Maryland Bridegroom.

From the Calvert Journal.

...iffidence and innate modesty are so ... en in American society of the pres... that cases of the "simon pure" arti... ve especial mention by the newspa... Such modesty was displayed at ... g recently celebrated in this county. ... man had "wood and won" the ... of a charming young lady, and the ... fixed upon when she was to make ... "happiest of men." When that day ... the store cakes and whiskey were ... the clergyman was in ... nce, and friends and neighbors ... ssembled to join their voices in ... rous epithalamiums, when lo! the ... oom came not. After anxiously ... until all hope of his coming was ... arty was formed to go in search of ... sing groom, and the bride elect ... away. The bridegroom, who all ... e had been vainly endeavoring to ... his courage to the sticking place, ... dden himself in order to see what ... ents might take. ... he beheld the party of discovery ... toward him, thinking that discre... the better part of valor, he took to ... and fled incontinently. A halt ... owever, soon effected by means of a ... an, and the young man's excessive ... ce so far overcome that he ... himself to be led back to the ... of his affections. Here another ... ty arose; the bride, whose "amour ... " had been greatly shocked by the ... eous treatment she had received from ... oom, came to the conclusion, some... ate, that matrimony was but a delu... and a snare, and that nothing could ... er to marry this man. No persuasion, ... ristics of her friends could prevail on ... ll at last the clergyman, who, by ... y, is somewhat of a wag, told the ... that she would submit to no such con... that he had been sent for to marry ... ple, and unless she consented to have ... remony performed at once that he ... call on Sheriff Smith and have her ar... for breach of promise. The fair one ... not resist such an argument, and the ... being ready this time they were ... rith immolated on the altar of Hymen.

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BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A New $50,000 School Building Ordered for Third Avenue.

Condition of School Affairs in the North Division.

Inspector Walsh Anxious to Have Himself Investigated.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held at their rooms, No. 271 West Randolph street, last evening, President Runyan in the chair. There were present Inspectors Queal, Stone, Stephens, Tully, Walsh, Goggin, Reynolds, Richberg, Briggs, Moore, Wuenscher, Shackford, Hambleton.

DONATION OF ROCKS AND PLANTS.

A communication was received from the Curator of the Museum of Natural History at the Normal University stating that he had donated specimens of the rocks, shells, and plants of this State. The specimens have been received.

A resolution to purchase a case for them was referred to the Committee on High School.

THE WENTWORTH AVENUE SCHOOL HOUSE.

Inspector Moore, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, reported, recommending the passage of the following order:

Ordered, That the Common Council be respectfully asked to reconsider their action of Feb. —, 1872, in relation to the appropriation of money for the purpose of building a three-story school house on the lot owned by the city, situated at the corner of Wentworth avenue and Thirty-third street, so that the money thus ordered appropriated may be used for rebuilding the buildings destroyed by the great fire of Oct. 8 and 9, 1871.

It was referred to the Common Council.

THE NEW THIRD AVENUE SCHOOL.

Inspector Queal, from the same Committee, submitted a report in reference to the schools in the South Division, recommending the passage of the following resolutions, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the honorable, the Common Council, be respectfully requested to order the erection, without delay, of a three-story school building, with basement, upon the lot at the corner of Harrison street and Third avenue; and that the Common Council be requested to appropriate for such purpose the sum of $50,000, or such less sum as the Board of Public Works shall deem sufficient for the object.

THE NORTH SIDE SCHOOL HOUSES.

Inspector Shackford, from the Special Committee to whom was referred the matter relating to rebuilding school houses in the North Division, submitted the following report:

GENTLEMEN: Eleven school houses were destroyed by the great fire in said Division, two hired, and nine owned by the city, which accommodated about 6,000 pupils; and, besides the public schools, there were destroyed about a dozen private and parochial schools, which had facilities for over 4,000 pupils, and which, on account of the heavy losses sustained by their patrons, will not soon be re-established, and the children, as they return to their old places must be provided for at the public expense. It is estimated that over one-third of those who were driven out of the North Division by the fire have already returned, and that two-thirds of the former population will have returned before winter comes around again. Allowing the estimate to be correct, and we shall have to provide for, during the summer, 6,600 children, from which number deduct 1,500, the capacity of two houses recently ordered by the Council, and there still remains over 4,000. There are at the present time at least 3,000 children in this Division who are squandering away their time in idleness, or something worse, for the reason that there are in the City Treasury $750,000 belonging to the School Building Fund. Under the circumstances, then, there should be no unnecessary delay in ordering two more houses similar to those ordered for the Franklin and Pearson street lots. The best interests of the public, and justice to the children require it. Your Committee, therefore, recommend that the Common Council be most respectfully requested to order built upon the Ogden and Kinzie lots such houses as above mentioned.

Inspector Shackford said if there was not money enough after the taxes were collected, the Comptroller could borrow enough to erect the buildings.

The report was concurred in unanimously.

WANTS TO BE SET RIGHT.

Inspector Walsh rose to a question of privilege. It was well known that his name had been "rung" into the papers as a corrupt member of the Board, and he, in justice to himself and to the Board, proposed to offer a resolution to investigate any charges of malfeasance in office for the years he had been a member of the Board. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, During the trial of ex-Alderman James Walsh, before the Criminal Court, on the charge of bribery in connection with the purchase of a school lot in the Kinzie District, and also at the time of his application for a new trial, the character of the undersigned as a member of the Board has been grossly vilified and slandered, the President of this Board being counsel for the defence; be it

Resolved, That a Committee of three or more be appointed by the President, of which he shall be Chairman, as a Committee to investigate and report to this Board at the next regular meeting thereof, any charges of malfeasance and corruption which said Committee may find that the undersigned has been guilty of during the past eight years he has been a member of this Board.

The President said that Mr. Walsh had not been attacked in any way. Every one knew that the charges made against him were false.

Inspector Walsh wanted a thorough investigation, and wanted his character fully vindicated before the public.

Inspector Stone knew what he was saying, when he said that every one who knew Mr. Walsh believed him to be an honest man.

Inspector Shackford had never heard a word against him, but had frequently heard him spoken of as one of the honest members of the Common Council and of the Board of Education.

Several other Inspectors also spoke highly of Mr. Walsh, expressing the hope that he would withdraw the resolution, as an investigation was entirely unnecessary.

Inspector Walsh said he had been so mixed up by the newspapers with Ald. James Walsh, that the resolution was needed to set the matter right. However, as there had been such an expression of feeling, he would withdraw the resolution. If he was ever slandered again he would resort to the law.

NEWLY FITTED UP.

Inspector Briggs, from the Committee on Apparatus and Furniture, reported that the following schools had been supplied with new furniture: Calumet Avenue, Polk Street, Lincoln Street Primary, High School, and No. 3 at Haven.

SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS.

Inspector Briggs, from the Finance Committee, submitted bills amounting to $9,259.65, for supplies furnished and repairs done during the month of February. They were approved, and ordered to be paid.

TO BE READMITTED.

Inspector G[illegible] recommended for readmission to the B[illegible] School, Charles H. Akerly, Charles S. Dennis, Robert Haskins, and Addie Sullivan, and for the Normal School, Alice L. Barnard. They will be readmitted.

ATTENDANCE AT THE SCHOOLS.

Superintendent Pickard submitted a summary of the attendance at the schools during the month of February. At the High and Normal Schools the average daily attendance was 550; percentage of attendance, 95.4. At the schools in the North Division the average daily attendance was 1,868; percentage, 91.2. At the schools in the South Division, 5,952; percentage, 92.6. At the schools in the West Division, 1,450; percentage, 93.4. The whole number of scholars enrolled was 26,667; average number belonging, 24,600; average daily attendance, 22,885; percentage of attendance, 95.4.

A DANGEROUS BUILDING.

Superintendent Pickard stated that there were more pupils in the Third Avenue School now than could be accommodated in the proposed new twelve room school.

Inspector Richberg said it would have to be kept up there.

The Superintendent said it would have to be propped up then. The building was tumbling down, and ought to be indicted as a nuisance.

The Board then adjourned.

AMUSEMENTS.

"JOHN GARTH."

The second production of this drama at the Globe last evening, only served to strengthen and confirm the impressions produced on the opening night. It now appears clearly evident that Mr. McDonough by no means carries the principal part of the weight, nor is it true, as we ordinarily expect in "star" engagements that the chief excellence is centred in the leading *role*. In "John Garth" there are at least two personations superior to that of Mr. McDonough—those of *Hester Deerham* and the elder *Barrelli*, sustained, respectively by Miss De Bar and Mr. Lingham. It is not easy to imagine that the part was ever in better hands than those of Miss De Bar, whose faultless elocution, fine facial expression, superb costuming, and admirable conception of all the points of the *role* go to make up as complete and satisfactory an *ensemble* as is often seen on the stage. It is a thoroughly finished personation throughout, and one which will stand recorded as one of the most notable of Miss De Bar's many successful undertakings. Although not strictly in his "line," *Paolo Barrelli* is very finely acted by Mr. Lingham, who deserves more than common credit by reason of never having seen the part played or dressed before. To have so thoroughly grasped the meaning of the author as he has done, marks the studious, conscientious, capable actor. The efforts of Mr. Howard, Mr. Gross, and Miss Burt do not improve upon acquaintance, the first-named being so palpably deficient as to suggest the alteration of the cast in his direction if possible. A change could scarcely be for the worse. "John Garth" will be given at the matinee to-day, and every evening this week.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oliver Doud Byron appeared for the second time, last evening, in his migratory sensational drama, called "Across the Continent." A large and well-behaved audience was in attendance, which seemed, in the main, well inclined toward Mr. Byron, and disposed to appreciate the scattering merits of the piece. The acting showed greater ease, and increased familiarity with the intricate business which the varied situations required. The actors all appeared to greater advantage in their special departments. As for Mr. Byron himself, he is like refined gold, incapable of being gilded. He has reached the acme of perfection in his part, and there remains no dizzy height above him by scaling which he would add one iota to the fame which he has already acquired. Miss Bailey died, last evening, with greater grace, Padgett holding her head with a fatherly tenderness that excited the sympathy of the more-refined portion of the audience. Mr. Bock, an actor who does many things with more than ordinary ability, is unhappily cast as the brutal *Adderly*. He does all that can be done to relieve so repulsive a character from utter contempt, but fails, as the best actor on this stage might fail, in the attempt. Mr. Evenham and Mr. Daly merited last evening a repetition of the praise given in our first mention of the piece. The remaining *dramatis personæ* entered into their impersonations with a little more *abandon*, and the prevailing dulness of the play was thereby relieved. "Across the Continent" will be repeated until further notice.

THE MINSTRELS.

Better and better, as the week wears on, proves to be the programme of the Arlington, Cotton & Kemble Minstrels, at the West Side Opera House. From beginning to end, the entertainment fairly reeks with the richest of fun, and it is doubtful whether a more attractive melange was ever hit upon in burnt cork. Certainly we have had no song and dance couple equal to Harrigan and Hart, who are full of spicy novelties, besides being unusually fine singers and dancers. The audiences are large, and they should continue to be so through the week.

OLE BULL.

The sale of seats for the Ole Bull concerts which take place this and to-morrow evenings, at Central Hall, corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second-st, has been immense, and to-day we understand that the gallery will be offered for reserved seats. We need not certainly commend so well-known a favorite as Ole Bull. His support is excellent, and in this connection we are glad to welcome back Mr. Richter, the pianist, whom we may, in some sort, claim as a Chicagoan, and to reproduce the following tribute to him from *Watson's Art Journal*:

Mr. Alfred Richter, pianist, composer, and teacher, will this season increase our list of artists for the concert-room and our instructors for the piano-forte. Mr. Richter is the son of Ernst Frederick Richter, the eminent theorist and Professor of the Leipsic Conservatory. It is natural that the son of such a man should be thoroughly instructed in his art. Mr. Alfred Richter received a thorough musical education, practically and theoretically, but, having a strong bias for the piano-forte, he devoted himself chiefly to the study of that instrument, achieving thereon great proficiency at a very early age. Besides overcoming the mechanical difficulties of the piano, he has written a great deal for the instrument. Mr. Richter, as a pianist, possesses much force and brilliancy, and his compositions exhibit refinement and sentiment, while his concert pieces are exceedingly showy, difficult, and effective.

FRANZ ABT TO VISIT AMERICA.

Franz Abt, the great German composer, has written a letter to Otto Lob, of this city, announcing his intention to give a concert tour through the United States. He will leave Bremen for America about April 27, reaching Chicago about June 1. He will give a grand concert in this city soon after, mainly of his own compositions, and from this city will go to St. Louis. It is probable that a delegation of Chicago singers will sing with him at the North American Sangerbund.

ANOTHER REMONSTRANCE.

Meeting of Rockwell Street and Depot Place Property Owners—They Remonstrate Against the Use of Their Land for Railroad Purposes Unless the Companies Guarantee to Pay Damages.

At a meeting of citizens of the West Division, held at No. 1050 West Madison street, on Monday evening, to consider the proposed surrender of Rockwell street and Depot place for railroad purposes, R. H. Hibbard was elected Chairman, and Geo. W. Rust Secretary. The following resolutions were offered and adopted:

WHEREAS, There is an ordinance now pending in the Common Council proposing to grant the use of Rockwell street and Depot place in the West Division to certain railroads; and,

WHEREAS, The proposed ordinance makes no provision for the ascertainment and payment of damages sustained by private property, or for the erection of viaducts at a sufficient number of places or within such time as will afford the public convenient and safe crossing of said tracks; and,

WHEREAS, We believe the placing of a greater number of tracks at Rockwell street injurious to the future prosperity of the whole West Division by placing a barrier to the extension, at a point scarcely greater in distance from the river than Twenty-second street in the South Division; and,

WHEREAS, The companies seeking access over this line, being, in fact, the Pennsylvania Central and Milwaukee & St. Paul, two of the largest and wealthiest railroad companies on this continent, are abundantly able to acquire their right of way in the usual manner of condemnation or purchase; therefore, be it

Resolved, That while we are in favor of granting new lines of railroad entrance to the city, we insist they shall accept the most feasible routes, where they will inflict the least damage to property, and where their presence will prove the least objectionable, and then, only on such conditions as will secure to the owners of property damaged a full and tangible remedy.

Resolved, That if any remedy exists for property damaged by an adjacent street being surrendered for railroad purposes, it is only at the expense of such tedious and costly litigation, that no property owner can avail himself of it as against these powerful corporations; and for this reason we are opposed to public streets, dedicated to the city by property owners, being surrendered by the Common Council for railroad purposes under any circumstances, and believe that railroads seeking entrance to the city should be compelled to secure the right of way by purchase or condemnation; or, if circumstances can arise in view of which it becomes advisable, for the general good of the community, to grant a free access to the city, that every principle of justice demands that the burden be shared by the public at large, instead of being imposed upon the few individuals who happen to own property adjacent to the line selected.

Resolved, That we are in favor of such legislation as will enable the city of Chicago to levy a general tax upon the property of the whole city, for the creation of a fund, out of which the damages sustained by private property through the extension of railroad lines can be liquidated; and, if public sentiment will not sustain the imposition of such a tax, the Council has no excuse for granting a right of way under the plea that the general interests of the city will be subserved thereby.

Resolved, That we request the Common Council to delay action upon this and other ordinances of a similar character, until effort can be made to secure from the State Legislature such legislation as will enable the Council to ameliorate the hardships and injustice which the passage of these ordinances in their present shape will inflict upon property-owners.

Resolved, That we endorse the proceedings of the meeting recently held at Stanley Hall, and that we will co-operate with the gentlemen comprising said meeting in their efforts to defeat the consummation of this outrage upon our rights.

Resolved, That a Committee of nine be appointed, with instructions to co-operate with the Committee appointed at the Stanley Hall meeting, and authorized to represent us before the Common Council and its Committees.

Resolved, That the daily papers be requested to publish these resolutions; that a copy be presented to the Common Council, and to the Committee to which this ordinance may be referred; and that a copy be sent to the Senators and Representatives of Cook County in the State Legislature, with a request that the same be presented to their respective Houses, and an effort made to secure such legislation as will be sufficient for our protection.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee provided by the resolutions: Messrs. Potwin, J. L. Campbell, J. T. Bradley, Geo. W. Rust, C. R. Field, O Cronkhite, B. M. Banks, John Adank, and Samuel Gehr.

The meeting adjourned to meet at August Siver's, No. 1080 West Madison street, Saturday evening, March 9.

FRANK LAWLOR AND THE TIMES.

Mr. Thomas Maguire, of San Francisco, Declares the Statements Published in the Chicago Times, Regarding Mr. Lawlor, "Gross, Malicious, Outrageous Lies from Beginning to End."

A few days ago there appeared in these columns a statement in behalf of Mr. Frank Lawlor, the leading actor in the Academy of Music Company, relating to a story which was first printed in the New York *Sun*, and afterward copied into the Chicago *Times*, purporting to be written by a San Francisco correspondent of the first-named paper, and stating, in effect, that Mr. Lawlor, his wife (*nee* Josephine Mansfield), and the parents of the latter, had joined in a blackmailing scheme against a San Francisco lawyer named Perley, who, as the account read, was surprised on his knees to "Lawlor's wife," and was allowed the alternative of signing a check for $5,000, or of having his brains blown out by a cocked revolver in Lawlor's hand. A short time after these articles made their appearance Mr. Maguire, the well known proprietor of Maguire's Opera House in San Francisco, spent a few days in Chicago, and learned of the charges against Mr. Lawlor. Being in a position to be thoroughly conversant with the facts in the case, Mr. Maguire was intensely indignant at what he took the pains to declare, to all his numerous acquaintances in this city, to be a "gross, malicious, outrageous lie from beginning to end." Mr. Maguire does nothing by halves. Learning that Mr. Lawlor had instructed his legal advisers in this city and in New York to institute suits for libel against both the Chicago *Times* and the New York *Sun*, Mr. Maguire at once proceeded to the office of a Notary Public, and there made oath to the following affidavit:

State of Illinois, Cook County: Thomas Maguire being duly sworn, on oath deposes and says that he is a resident of the City of San Francisco, State of California, and proprietor of Maguire's Opera House, of San Francisco, aforesaid. That he has read what purports to be a letter to the New York *Sun*, dated Jan. 14, 1872, which was published in the New York *Sun* on the 26th day of January, 1872, and in the Chicago *Times* on the — day of January, 1872, which purported letter pretends to give "The California Life of Helen Josephine Mansfield," in which letter it is stated, among other things, as follows—[Here follows a copy of the libellous article in question.] And this affiant further says that all of the aforesaid statements in said letter, pretending that Lawlor was engaged in a blackmailing transaction against D. W. Perley, and that Lawlor was discharged by this affiant from this affiant's employ, and that he could not obtain an engagement on the Pacific coast, are each and every one base and malicious falsehoods, not having even a shadow of a foundation upon which to base their fabrications. This affiant further says, that at the time the pretended blackmailing of D. W. Perley is stated to have occurred, the aforesaid Frank Lawlor was filling an engagement for this affiant at Virginia City, Nevada; that he did not return to San Francisco for some six weeks or two months after the time of the alleged blackmailing transaction; that he was not married at that time, and was not married to the said Helen Josephine for some four months after said time. And this affiant further says, that instead of the said Frank Lawlor being discharged by this affiant, and finding it impossible to obtain an engagement on the Pacific Coast, the said Lawlor relinquished his engagement with this affiant, at his (Lawlor's) own request, and contrary to the wish of this affiant, and that, as a compliment to Lawlor for his sterling qualities as a gentleman of honor and integrity, and his ability as an actor, he, this affiant, on the occasion of Lawlor's departure for the East, gave him this affiant's Opera House for a "Farwell benefit," with special privileges, and that on the night of said benefit the Opera House was crowded, and hundreds turned away unable to obtain admission.
T. MCGUIRE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of February, A. D. 1872. F. W. TOURTELLOTTE, Notary Public.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record Tuesday, March 5.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 45, and e 6 ft of Lot 44, in Block 5 of w ½, &c., Sec. 17, 39, 14, dated Jan. 10; consideration, $3,600.

Lot 1, in Block 1, of Bickerdike's Lots 8 and 5, of e ½, n w ¼, Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $1,300.

Catherine st, bet Throop and Loomis sts, s f, 28x124 ft, dated March 2; consideration, $3,800.

Burling st, s of Centre st, w f, 22 ft, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $850.

Wabash av, bet Thirty-first and Thirty-second sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $5,300.

Undivided ½ Lot 1, in Block 3, in Hambleton's Lot "E," of n w ¼, Sec. 8, 39, 14, dated Feb. 3; consideration, $800.

Brown st, bet Maxwell and Twelfth sts, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Jan. 31; consideration, $[illegible].

Clayton st, 105 5-10 ft west of Morgan st, s f, 25x84 8-10 ft, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $800.

State st, 100 ft north of Taylor st, e f, 20 ft to alley, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $12,000.

Lot 22, in Starr's n e ¼ of Block 5, of Sec. 5, 39 14, dated March 4; consideration, $500.

Dupuyster st, bet Halsted and Desplaines sts, s f, 25 ft, dated Feb. 29; consideration, $1,000.

North Franklin st, bet North av and Eugenie st, w f, 28½x115 ft, dated March 4; consideration, $1,100.

Second st, 125 ft w of Armour st, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 4; consideration, $1,075.

Huron st, near Cass st, s f, 21 1-5 ft to alley, dated March 1; consideration, $1,750.

Halsted st, 312 ft s of Webster av, w f, 48 ft to alley, dated Feb. 20; consideration, $1,600.

Wesson st, n of Chicago av, w f, 22 ft to alley, dated March 5; consideration, $800.

Lot 14, in Lancaster's e ½ Block 3, of Cochran's w ½, s e ¼, Sec. 6, 39, 14, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $550.

Burling st, s of Centre st, w f, 29½ ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,000.

Burling st, s of Centre st, w f, 29½ ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,000.

Paulina st, near Van Buren st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated Feb. 23; consideration, $1,300.

Lots 24 and 25 of Macalister's Block 5 of Vernon Park Addition, dated March 2; consideration, $9,540.

Lot 26, in Hall's Lots 59, 61, &c., in Butterfield's Addition, dated Dec. 27, 1871; consideration, $600.

Lot 2 of Woodward's Lots 9 and 10 in Block 27, South Branch Addition, dated March 5; consideration, $675.

Burling st, between Webster av and Sophia st, w f, 26 ft to alley, dated Feb. 24; consideration, $500.

Milwaukee av, s e of Cleaver st, s w f, 100x144½ ft, with buildings, dated June 7, 1871; consideration, $4,000.

Schiller st, between North Wells and Franklin sts, s f, 25x122 ft, dated March 5; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 15 in Block 4 of Blocks 31 and 32, Sec. 33, 39, 14, dated March 5; consideration, $550.

West Madison st, n e cor of Clinton st, a front 180x90 ft (being the Sherman House property). The parties are the Eagle Works Co. to Gage & Rice, dated Oct. 10, 1871; consideration, $175,000.

Lot 7, in Block 11, of David Davis's w ½ of Sec. 28, 38, 14 dated Feb. 2; consideration, $750.

Morton st, 111 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated July 13, 1871; consideration, $800.

Walsh st, s e cor of Morgan st, n f, 30½x100 ft, dated Feb. 1; consideration, $1,250.

Lot 22, in s ½ Block 37, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated March 4; consideration, $450.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 33, in Dunaway's Block 1, of Pryor's n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 22; consideration $525.

Lot 30, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $500.

Lot 31, in Block 5, of n 74 rods of n e ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Feb. 26; consideration, $500.

MISCELLANEOUS CITY NEWS.

A Dangerous Patient.

Dr. Krusemark has been getting into trouble with a female patient named Alice Cook. The allegations made by the woman seriously compromise the physician's financial standing. Alice claims that about one year ago she employed the Doctor in a professional capacity; that subsequently he borrowed from her the sum of $1,000, giving his note for the amount. This note the woman alleges to be worthless. She proceeded several times to Krusemark's office, on Clark street, demanding payment, but was refused. Stung to desperation, yesterday morning she rolled up a revolver in her pocket handkerchief and again called upon the contumacious Esculapian. The latter, perceiving the deadly weapon, prudently retreated, and procured a warrant from Justice Banyon for the arrest of his persecutor. The case will come up this morning at the Armory.

Personal Paragraphs.

—Mr. Thomas Gordon Oliver, of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, New York, interviewed several of our business men yesterday.

—Rev. Francis L. Patton, the newly-elected Professor of Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest, entered upon his duties yesterday.

—The Pensacola (Florida) *Mail* says: "We understand that Messrs Robert F. O'Neal & Co., of Chicago, have entered into a contract with the Pensacola & Peroldo Railroad, for the transportation of thirty million feet of lumber per year.

—Tertius Wadsworth, Esq., the father of Messrs. E. S., Philip and Tertius Wadsworth, prominent citizens and business men of Chicago, died on Monday night at Hartford, Conn., of which city he was one of the oldest and most respected residents. Mr. Wadsworth had large property interests in this city.

—At a meeting of the Young Men's Lyceum, held on Monday evening in the hall of the Notre Dame (French) Church the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, N. Decelle; Vice Presidents, O. Thibodeau and E. McKay; Secretaries, P. B. Blaw and D. Trudel; Treasurer, E. Decelle; Custodian, J. Fortin; Board of Trustees, T. Giroux, D. Lamioux, and L. Meeney.

—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Franklin Society, held on Monday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, James W. Sheahan; First Vice President, R. P. Reynolds, M. D.; Second Vice President, A. B. Case; Recording Secretary, John G. Collins; Financial Secretary, M. Madden; Corresponding Secretary, H. R. Boss; Treasurer, D. W. Page; Managers, F. F. Browne, S W Fallis, A. P. Luse, Joseph Edwards, C. W. McClure, and L. B. Jameson.

How to Know an Honest Man.

Talcott tallies one. The merits of a prominent candidate for an important position in the Police Department were being canvassed by a knot of gentlemen in the city Hall yesterday afternoon, when Commissioner Talcott, President of the Board of Police, chanced to be passing. The point at issue, just then, was the candidate's honesty, concerning which conflicting opinions were freely expressed. A temporary lull in the conversation ensuing, Commissioner Talcott turned to the individual who had been the loudest in his declarations that the party in question was "perfectly honest," and, seizing him by the hand, he turned it upward to the light, narrowly inspected the open palm for a moment, and, placing his finger in the centre thereof, said, with expressive solemnity: "Whenever you come across a man who has a little tuft of brain growing here (in the palm), you may be absolutely certain that you have found an honest man."

The Caledonians.

The Chicago Caledonian Club held their regular monthly meeting in the Church building, corner of Adams and Sangamon streets, last evening. The old constitution and by-laws were revised and adopted as a whole. The Chief, Robert Clark, announced that the library of the late Dr. Hugh McAllister had been purchased, to supply in some measure the books lost in the great fire. The library comprises all the standard Scottish works and a great number of valuable volumes, extending over every branch of literature. The Finance Committee reported that the late ball had netted nearly $200 for the society. Some minor business was then disposed of, after which the club adjourned.

Pittsburgh Relief.

The ladies of this city think that in the general melee which followed the rush of civilization to succor starving and shivering Chicago, the Ladies' Relief Society of Pittsburgh has been lost sight of by the world, and therefore wish to remind them that their deeds were not forgotten or overlooked. They acknowledge the receipt of several thousand dollars, and packages of clothing and food without limit. Immediately upon learning of the fire they sent a committee of ladies to Chicago, who were enabled, by actual experience, to observe the wants of the city, and to purchase what would meet the pressing need.

A Voice from the Post Office.

Colonel Eastman has issued the following manifesto to the public for their information: "Letters once taken from the Post Office by the proper parties, or delivered according to address, cannot be forwarded without again being prepaid." As the violation of this regulation is a matter of daily occurrence, it should be understood that such letters, deposited in the Post Office for mailing, on which the postage is not prepaid, are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

Everything.

John B. Gough will deliver his lecture on "Circumstances" at the Union Park Congregational Church on Thursday evening.

—Arrangements have been made for a pleasant sociable, on Thursday evening, at the Union Catholic Library Hall, on Desplaines street.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Photographic Society will be held this evening at the gallery of J. Battersby, No. 221 West Madison street.

—The regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Home of the Friendless, will be held in the Home at 10 o'clock this morning.

—About 8 o'clock yesterday morning one of the drivers of the Peck Omnibus Line was racing with a dirt cart on Wabash avenue, and managed to tip his omnibus over near the corner of Van Buren street. All of the passengers were cut and wounded,—one lady quite seriously so.

—The report of the Moline Committee on Chicago Relief has been submitted. It shows that the total amount of money contributed was $2,119.50, of which $1,532.35 was forwarded to the Relief and Aid Society, and the balance judiciously expended in food when the need was most pressing.

—The pleasant and instructive lecture season which, under the management of the Star Course proprietors, has been given to the West Side public is about to be closed as brilliantly as it was inaugurated. The success of the course has been remarkable in every point, the average attendance being fully two thousand. With the attraction of Murdoch's name and the prestige of former successes, this closing entertainment will doubtless be a fitting climax to the brilliant course.

—Friends of the Church of the Ascension parish will be pleased to learn that the prospects are good for having a place once more to worship in. The Rector, Rev. Mr. Dorset, has already secured at the East one-third of the sum desired to build, on the rear of the lot, St Faith's Hall, which will include an orphanage and chapel, and which he hopes to have completed and paid for by fall. The Associate Rector, Rev. Mr. Street, is also having fair success in England, collecting funds for the main church building.

Always Ahead.

D. B. Fisk & Co., who are among the largest importers and wholesale dealers in millinery goods in the West, and the first to find new quarters and supply customers after the fire, have just built and occupied a new brick store, at 27 and 29 South Clinton street, with three floors, 30x150 feet,—over half an acre of floor room,—with admirably arranged and elegant offices, ladies' parlors, toilet rooms, and every convenience for doing an immense business. Their stock, of their own importation, or direct from the manufacturers, is large, choice, and all new, and of the latest styles. More centrally located than before the fire, out of the dirt and dust of the burnt district, within a block of the Sherman, Briggs, Barnes, and Clifton Hotels, but two blocks from the Alton & St Louis, and the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depots, and but three from the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, with horse car, and omnibus lines in front and on either side leading from all the other railroads, they now occupy the very focus of the converging lines of travel to gather in the vast trade of the Northwest. With superior facilities, ample means, long experience and skill in business, with their prestige and popularity as a leading house in their line,—largely increased since the fire, by showing themselves to be equal to great emergencies,—and with their commendable system of making the same efforts to please customers and secure trade as if they were a new house with reputation and fortune yet to win, their continued success is as sure as the law of cause and effect. It is such as they who are the resurrection and the life of Chicago's prosperity.

The Peekskill Brick Machine.

The success and rapid sale of the Peekskill Company's Brick Machine, manufactured by the Peekskill Manufacturing Company, of Peekskill, N. Y., have attracted universal attention. D. L. Seymour will be at the store of A. S Downs & Co., No. 324 West Madison street, from Saturday March 9, until March 15, to receive orders.

Wood and Coal—Short Measure.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: It may be of interest to South Side residents to learn that the extensive firm known as Neal Bros., corner of Twenty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, do business in a very commodious manner. As the city ordinance requires that their boxes must hold seventy five feet of sawed and split wood for one-half cord, and as this firm swore before Justice Banyon, on Saturday last, that their boxes held seventy-five feet, perhaps they do; but the convenience of dealing with this firm consists in the fact that, if you order a ton of coal and a half-cord of wood, the box holds it all without heaping, and saves to the purchaser any extra cartage for another trip.

They were brought before Justice Banyon on Saturday last, for delivering to one of my neighbors only 44 feet for one-half cord, they bringing me only 900 pounds for one-half ton of coal at the same time,—all in the 75-feet box. The small measure of wood was proved by several disinterested witnesses who measured it, but they were discharged on plea of having made it right with those of their customers who caught them in small measure. Hence they, by judicial encouragement, will continue their peculiar traffic. About the 1st of January last they brought me one load, what they called, and for which I paid, one ton of nut coal and one-half cord of sawed and split wood, all in a 75-feet box, level full. Hence, look out for them and all dealers, that their boxes are marked by the City Inspector, and contain 75 feet for one half cord.

F. D. ORCUTT,
Corner Evans avenue and Forty-fifth street.
CHICAGO, March 3.

ILLINOIS.

Patrons of Husbandry—Organization of a Grange at Dixon.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., March 5.—The Masters and Past Masters of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry met here this afternoon to organize a State Grange. The whole number of Granges at the present time is twenty-seven. Number represented, twenty-two. Alonzo Golder, of Whiteside, was elected Master of the State Grange; O. E. Fanning, State Secretary. O. H. Kelley, Secretary of the National Grange, was present to organize the Grange. Those present represent the most intelligent class of farmers. The interest is strong, and the farmers seem determined to apply to their own interest the principles of the organization and the co-operation already made so useful to other enterprises.

The Dakota Gold Discoveries.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 5.—The Chicago *Journal's* editorial denouncing the Black Hills gold discovery, telegraphed by the Associated Press last night, created much amusement in this city. A special correspondent of the *Journal* from Dakota, on whose statements the editorial is based, is well known here, and known to be entirely irresponsible. He was in Chicago the day the editorial appeared, and undoubtedly wrote it himself. A sufficient refutation of the whole statement is the fact that every paper in Dakota fully credits all the reported discoveries, and publish reports fully confirming the same. Excitement here continues unabated. Citizens to-day subscribed $2,000 cash to aid in fitting out the first expedition, and have been pledged to furnish any amount required to fully develop the gold fields. Letters are pouring in from all sections of the country, making inquiries with regard to the matter.

A Lecture on Rattlesnakes.

Two miles out on our road back we found Straddlebug sitting like a statue, gazing at something in the road just ahead of him. "Come here, General Bradley," he called, "I want to introduce you to one of the inhabitants of this delightful country," at the same time pointing to a monster rattlesnake coiled in the trail. "I have been plaguing him," continued old Straddle, "and he is a game fellow. See," he added, holding out his sabre toward the reptile. Quickly the snake raised his chest, and sprang his full length, falling within two feet of the legs of old Straddle's horse. "Look out there, or he'll bite you," cried General Bradley. "Not a bit of it," replied Straddle; "the fact is, General, I have been studying this specimen of the natural productions of this country for more than an hour, and I have found out, first, that he will not bite unless coiled; second, that he can only jump the length of himself when coiled." He then made the snake coil up again and strike two or three times. "He ain't much of a traveller, either," said old Straddle, whipping the reptile when stretched out and making it run as fast as it could. "He coils tail first," continued the experimenter, making him coil, "and like an honest fellow, gives fair warning before he strikes, which is more than some of our own kind do, General; besides I don't believe he'd strike in the dark at all. You will readily observe," continued old Straddle, growing facetious, "the difference between the nature of the snake and the dog; a dog shakes his tail to show you he is pleased; the snake shakes his tail to show you he is mad. Look at that eye, sir; I have looked a mutineer in the eye and disarmed him; but I would not like to look at that fellow steadily in the face for the space of five seconds." The snake was resting on his tail, coiled, his body resting on his tail, and his head raised to the height of a foot, and his neck proudly curved. His eyes shone like two little diamonds, and his yellow skin glistened in the sun. The spots on his back seemed ever changing from dark brown to a bright red color. "Come," said old Straddle, "I'll bet there's not a man in the crowd can shoot him in the head." [It is said to be almost impossible to shoot the head off a rattlesnake. The hunters declare that their sensitiveness is so great that they can feel the wind of a coming bullet and dodge it. Be this as it may, I have seen men who could hit a bull's eye or drive a nail at one hundred yards that could not shoot a snake in the head.] Several revolvers were levelled and discharged at him, but the snake remained unharmed. A soldier then dismounted, and taking his carbine, at the fourth shot nearly severed the body of the reptile. "Foul!" cried out Straddle, "you hit him in the body; but take off the rattles, the game is yours." The man did as he was bid, and there were eleven rattles and a button.—*Letter from the Plains to the Philadelphia Press.*

—Albany is to have an elegant passenger depot, to be built at the west end of the new bridge, on the plat of ground between Maiden Lane and Columbia street. This improvement will cost $400,000.

CANNED GOODS.

WM. NUMSEN & SONS,
(Branch of Baltimore House),
45 & 47 RIVER-ST.,
CHICAGO,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers,
Have now in stock a full assortment of
Canned Fruits
AND
VEGETABLES.
JELLIES, PRESERVES, CATSUPS, SAUCES.
PICKLES,
IN WOOD AND GLASS,
French Mustard,
KEGS AND BOTTLES.
BRANDY FRUITS, CONDENSED MILK,
MAPLE SUGAR, HORSE RADISH, Etc.
Importers of Crosse & Blackwell's ENGLISH PICKLES, CATSUPS, and SAUCES. Lea & Perrin's WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sardines, Olive Oil, Capers French Peas, Liebig's Extract Beef &c.

HAMBURG EDGINGS.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
Retail Department,
NO. 329 WEST MADISON-ST,
Have opened a large line of beautiful, new HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS, from 12 1-2 cts. a yard upward. These goods are low in price, and of excellent quality.

TO RENT.

TO RENT,
OFF NIGHTS,
Michigan-av. Theatre,
(Late Standard Hall.)
For Combinations, Concerts, Lectures, &c. Apply to Box Office from 10 to 12 a. m. J. H. ROSS, Lessee.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
328 West Madison-st.—A. M.
Dr. J. B. WALKER, Oculist.
931 Wabash-av.—P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contractors' Notice.
We desire to remind our friends and the public generally that we are still on hand with a large stock of screws and material ready to contract for raising or removing every class of brick, stone, iron, or frame buildings. Frames not taken into the street. Office, 25 West Adams-st. Office hours, 11 to 12 a. m. and 4 to 5 p. m. prompt.
HOLLINGSWORTH & LOUGHLAN.

Citizens' Bank, of Butler & Co.,
167 West Madison-st., Chicago. A general banking business transacted. Eastern capital on hand for investment in Western securities. Gold, Government and local bonds and stocks bought and sold. Refer to Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Messrs. Geo. Updike & Co., Bankers, N. Y.

A FINE OIL CHROMO.
The Cooper of Nuremberg,
(A Prince in disguise), given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA CO.,
114 West Washington-st., Chicago.

RUPTURE.
We treat rupture on scientific principles, and guarantee to give satisfaction. Our Patent Radical Cure Truss cures rupture. All kinds of trusses, braces, &c., kept in stock and accurately fitted by MARSH & BOWLES, southeast corner of State and Eighteenth sts.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOME
SHUTTLE
SEWING MACHINE.
The Cheapest and Best LOCK-STITCH Machine ever invented.
PRICE, $40.
MONTHLY PAYMENTS ACCEPTED.
Warranted to do all kinds of work equal to any Machine ever made.
Call and examine for yourself, at
247 West Madison-st.,
Corner of Sangamon, in the basement,
And 1000 STATE-ST.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS.
County Agents Wanted.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT
THE
WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machine Co.
Having established a Branch Office in this city, respectfully invite the public to call and examine their
IMPROVED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.
As such it has no competitor. It is simple in its construction, and can be readily understood and operated by a child. It requires but one foot to operate it, and runs so easily that it is in no way injurious even to the most delicate. The medical faculty at large recommend this above all others. It runs the fastest, being capable of making, by steam, three thousand stitches per minute. It is also capable of doing a greater variety of work than any other, viz.: plain stitching in the finest lawns to the heaviest beaver overcoats (boot and shoemakers use it), all width hems, felling, tucking, ruffling, puffing, gathering and sewing on at the same time, hemstitching, embroidering, braiding, quilting, cording, binding, etc., etc. A reliable evidence of its superiority is the fact that those who lost their Willcox & Gibbs by the fire are invariably replacing them with the same kind. Persons who lost their machines by the late conflagration will be liberally dealt with. We sell on monthly instalments. We take other machines as part pay for ours. We keep
Brooks' Celebrated Glace Cotton, &c.
WILLCOX & GIBBS
SEWING MACHINE CO.,
578 Wabash-av.,
CORNER TWELFTH-ST.

REAL ESTATE AGENT.

W. J. ONAHAN,
(EX-CITY COLLECTOR),
Real Estate Agent,
58 CENTRAL UNION BLOCK,
Northwest Corner Madison and Market-sts.
Property bought and sold on commission. Investments made. Taxes paid for non-residents, and property managed for their account.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

J. J. McGRATH,
PAPER HANGINGS
AT
FACTORY PRICES.
State & 12th-sts.

FOR SALE.

Seed Potatoes!
We have a choice stock of York State
EARLY ROSE,
EARLY GOODRICK,
EARLY YORKS
For spring planting, in shipping order. G. LASHER & SON,
Produce Commission Merchants,
48 West Randolph-st.

STOVES.

HOTEL RANGES,
HOTEL BROILERS,
STEAM CARVING TABLES,
HOTEL COOKING STOVES,
RESTAURANT FURNISHING GOODS.
BANGS BROS.,
333 STATE-ST.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR
House of Correction
LABOR.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION, CHICAGO, March 2, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received, at the office of the Mayor, until March 15, 1872, at 12 o'clock m., for the labor of fifty able bodied females, at the House of Correction. Contract to extend for the term of one year from the date of its execution. Each proposal to be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $200, with two sureties, to be approved by the Mayor, and to be addressed, "To the Board of Inspectors of the House of Correction, Chicago. Proposals for Prisoners' Labor." Proposal to state the price per diem for each prisoner, the business at which it is proposed that they be employed, whether requiring machinery, and of what kind, size of room, etc. Guard force found by the Institution.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able bodied males, to be employed at any light mechanical or hand-work. Institution to furnish workshops and guard force. Proposals to state price per day for each prisoner, and to give all the information as required above.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able-bodied males during the season of 1872, to be employed in the manufacture of brick, institution to furnish prisoners' yard, clay, and guard force only; contractors to furnish all necessary skilled labor, machinery, sheds, etc. Number of men may be increased, on same conditions as specified in contract, if desired. A draw-bridge is designed at crossing of G. E. R. R. of the river, admitting of transportation to the city. Proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner during the season.

Also, like proposals, under like conditions, for the labor of fifty able bodied male convicts, at the manufacture of stone or other building material, institution to furnish prisoners' yard and guard only, proposals to state price per diem for each prisoner; prisoners, in all cases, to be fed and lodged by the institution.

The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
JOSEPH MEDILL,
C. G. HAMMOND,
LOUIS WAHL,
JOHN C. HAINES,
Board of Directors.

PROPOSALS
For the removal of the rubbish on the site of the late fire on Madison-st., above Union, will be received up to Saturday next. W. PATTESON, 65 South Canal-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

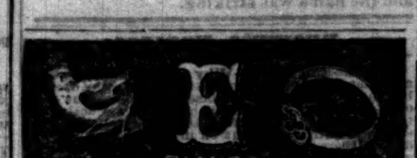
DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing under the name of Magee & Hopkins is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved. Mr. John Magee will take all the active and passive of the old firm, and will carry on the same business.
JOHN MAGEE.
Chicago, March 5, 1872. ROBERT HOPKINS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

To Brick-Makers.
Brick Clay enough to make 200,000,000 brick to give away. Apply to ADAM SMITH, Room 1, 118 West Washington-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
50 NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR RENT OR SALE on the most favorable terms. Sole Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos. Smith's American Organs.
W. W. KIMBALL,
610 MICHIGAN-AV.,
Between Sixteenth & Eighteenth-sts.



REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,
91 16th-st., near Wabash-av.
Second-hand Pianos, $125 to $275.
New Rosewood Pianos, $350 to $390.
Fine Reed & Sons' Pianos, $325 to $375.
Splendid Chickering Piano for $475.
Time payments. Every instrument warranted. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Catalogues sent free.

CROCKERY, ETC.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
487 Wabash-av.,
CROCKERY,
CHINA,
GLASSWARE
TABLE CUTLERY,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND FINE
MANTEL ORNAMENTS.
The Finest Assortment in Chicago.

HOSIERY, NOTIONS, ETC.

D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.
Have removed to their new salesrooms,
14 & 16 Madison-st.
NEAR WABASH-AV.,
And are now opening a large and complete stock of
Hosiery, Notions,
White Goods, Linens, &c.,
Which they offer to the Trade at low prices. Orders promptly and carefully filled.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO.

COTTON HOSIERY.

COLLADAY, TROUT & CO.,
DRY GOODS COMMISSION.
122 Michigan-av., Chicago, or 24 and 26 Bank-st., Philadelphia.
HAVE NOW IN STOCK A FULL LINE OF
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
Agents in Philadelphia and Chicago for the
A. W. & CO.'S
Alpaca Skirt & Worsted Braids,
AT EASTERN PRICES.
We call the attention of the jobbing trade only.

COMBINATION LOCKS.

MERCHANTS!
MANUFACTURERS!
BUILDERS!
CABINET-MAKERS, and others interested, do not buy any lock for your desks, money drawers, or cash boxes until you have examined our
KEYLESS COMBINATION LOCK.
A simple combination spring lock, having 184 combinations, works without a key. Are highly ornamental and very durable. Call and see one at our office.
A. C. KELLOGG & CO.,
172 West Washington-st., Chicago.
Agents wanted.

HARDWARE.

CHICAGO.
CINCINNATI. NEW YORK.
J. L. WAYNE & SON,
W. D. GIBSON, Manager.
14 North Canal-st.,
Formerly 190 Lake-st.,
Dealers in BUILDERS', CABINET, and GENERAL HARDWARE, UPHOLSTERERS' GOODS, and UNDERTAKERS' TRIMMINGS.

CARD.
In connection with the above, Mr. Geo. R. Bliss, formerly of Tyler & Bliss and Jackson & Bliss, would be pleased to see his former customers and friends.

PENS.

Something New!
The undersigned has been appointed by the manufacturer as sole and exclusive agent in Chicago for the sale of the celebrated BELL METAL PENS. These Pens are in use in all Government Departments, Banks, Commercial Houses, Railroads, and Public Schools throughout the United States and Great Britain, warranted strictly non corrosive and can be safely used in red ink. Each pen is as durable as eight ordinary steel pens, and all perfect in a box. $2 per gross. Samples gratis.
M. ARENSBERG,
Stationer and Blank Book Manufacturer,
240 State-st.

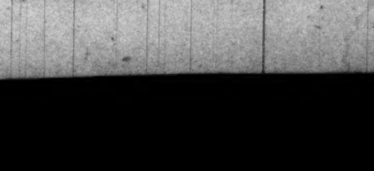
LEAD AND OIL WORKS.

CHICAGO
LEAD & OIL WORKS
Established 1854. Burnt and Rebuilt 1859.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar and Pig Lead, Pure Raw and Boiled Linseed Oil and Ground Oil Cake, for feeding.
All our Linseed Oil is guaranteed strictly pure and full weight.
Office: CHICAGO SHOT TOWER CO.,
Manufacturers of Drop Shot, Buck Shot, and Balls. Orders from the trade solicited.
E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.,
70 North Clinton-st.

EUREKA MACHINE TWIST.

USE THE BEST!! IT IS ECONOMY!
THE EUREKA MACHINE TWIST,
50 and 100 yard spools, and one ounce and one-fourth ounce for manufacturers, is the BEST and CHEAPEST in the market, superior in smoothness and strength. All letters warranted full size and full length. BUTTON-HOLE TWIST ON 10 YARD SPOOLS. For sale everywhere at retail, and at wholesale by the manufacturers.
SEAVEY, FOSTER, BOWMAN & CO.,
618 Wabash-av., Chicago.

TAGS.

TAGS.


TAGS.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
As made to the Clearing House Association, at the Close of Business, Feb. 27, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$ 307,054.94	
Call loans on cash securities	195,000.00	
		$502,054.94
Overdrafts		4,477.94
Furniture and fixtures		3,000.00
Due from banks and bankers in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia subject to sight drafts		417,420.30
U. S. bonds	$ 54,750.00	
Other securities, viz.: Land warrants	2,795.00	
Stamps	4,100.50	
		61,645.50
Cash on hand	$ 86,323.28	
Checks on other banks	71,268.66	
		157,591.94
		$1,146,185.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$100,000.00
Individual deposits	$ 659,485.53	
Country deposits	381,910.58	
		1,041,396.11
Exchange		4,789.90
		$1,146,185.01

I, F. W. Crosby, of the firm of Lunt, Preston & Kean, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. W. CROSBY.

State of Illinois, City of Chicago, County of Cook:
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of March, 1872. GEO. W. STANFORD, Notary Public.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

BREWERS'
Fire Insurance Co.
OF AMERICA.

Annual Statement, ending Jan. 1, '72.

Subscribed Capital	$750,000	
Cash Capital		$153,000.00
Net Cash Surplus		78,738.22
		$231,738.22

ASSETS.

United States 5-20 Bonds, market value	$111,125.00
Milwaukee County Bonds	100,000.00
Bonds and Mortgages	2,000.00
Cash in Company's office	1,129.18
Cash in Bank and with Treasurers on interest	67,328.91
Due from Lorillard Ins. Co., $3,000	1,800.00
Premiums in due course of collection	5,834.15
Office Furniture	1,500.00
Accrued Interest	700.00
Postage and Revenue Stamps	50.00
	$291,458.22

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted, not due	$10,500.00
Losses unadjusted	19,230.00
	$29,730.00

This prompt and reliable Company paid to the citizens of this city over
$250,780
In Cash, inside of NINETY DAYS, without litigation or trouble of any kind.
E. E. RYAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
23 South Canal-st., near the Tunnel.

BUSINESS CARDS.

KEELY & KIRWIN,
WHOLESALE
Liquor Merchants,
299 & 301 South Canal-st.,
CHICAGO.

WALTER S. CARTER, of Carter, Becker & Dale, Chicago.
LESLIE W. RUSSELL.
CARTER & RUSSELL,
Attorneys and Counsellors,
New York Life Insurance Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Rooms 32, 34 and 36, New York.
Claims against insolvent insurance companies a specialty.

STAR FOUNDRY.
217 and 219 South Clinton-st., corner Van Buren. Engine, Machinery, Bridge, Railroad, and Castings of every description made to order. We are manufacturing as specialties, and will keep on hand an assortment of Show-case Stands, Store Stools, Railing and Fencing, Stable Fittings, Hitching Posts, Carriage Steps, Chairs, Settees, Flower Stands, Fountains, Plumbers' Material, Sinks, Jack Screws, etc.
G. M. C. BRACKETT.

EAGLE IRON FOUNDRY,
(Established in 1840,)
SAMUEL J. CRESWELL, Jr.,
812, 814, 816, and 818 Race-st.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Iron Fronts, Stairs, Girders, Lintels, Columns, etc. etc. Light and heavy Water Pipes.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:15 a m	* 8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	* 4:10 p m	8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 4:10 p m	* 8:00 p m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily except Monday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Except Saturday. § Except Monday.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot—Foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office—75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

Mail (via main and air-line)	*6:00 a m	*8:20 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*6:10 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	†7:30 a m
FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.		
Mail	*9:10 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†8:30 p m	*6:00 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*11:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket Office—31 West Madison-st.

Clinton Passenger	10:15 a m	6:45 p m
Pacific Fast Line	10:15 a m	4:00 p m
Pacific Night Express	9:45 p m	6:30 a m
Fort Dodge and Dubuque Express	9:00 p m	2:35 p m
Sioux City and Dubuque Ex.	9:00 a m	7:15 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:45 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	10:00 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay	5:00 p m	5:30 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot—Corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office—Southwest cor. Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	6:40 a m	9:00 p m
Special New York Express	†9:00 a m	†8:00 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*10:30 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays do. ‡Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger Depot at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ada and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P. C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	2:55 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:35 p m	9:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:20 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*8:00 a m
Mail	†5:30 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†8:40 a m

†Sundays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. ‡Daily. *Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket Office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. Station, and Canal-st. Station. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	* 7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*2:20 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:45 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*3:20 p m
Galesburg Passenger	* 3:00 p m	*8:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	* 4:20 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Pacific Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*2:00 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	* 6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	* 6:35 a m	*9:35 a m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted. No change of cars between Chicago and Rock Island.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Cairo Mail	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p m	*7:45 a m
Springfield Express	* 7:30 a m	*9:20 p m
‡Keokuk Passenger	* 8:15 p m	*9:50 a m
**Gilman Passenger	* 5:15 p m	*9:50 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 6:10 a m	*8:00 a m
do do do	* 8:00 a m	*9:10 p m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*9:00 a m
do do do	* 3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	* 5:15 p m	*5:15 p m
do do do	* 6:10 p m	*7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted.
‡On Saturdays this train will leave at 5:15 p m.
**On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST SIDE STAR LECTURE COURSE.
Union Park Congregational Church.
The Last Entertainment
Of the most brilliant and successful Lecture Course ever inaugurated,
FRIDAY NIGHT,
When the renowned Bible and Shakespearian Reader,
PROF. J. E. MURDOCH
WILL GIVE AN EVENING OF
Miscellaneous Readings.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents. For sale at Horton's Library, 425 West Lake-st.; West Side Library, 329 West Madison-st., at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.

Y. M. C. A.
JOHN B. GOUGH.
SUBJECT:
CIRCUMSTANCES!
His last Lecture in Chicago this Winter.
WEST DIVISION,
Union Park Congregational Church,
THURSDAY NIGHT, MARCH 7.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. For sale at Strehl's drug store, 50 West Madison-st.; at West Side Library, 329 West Madison-st.; at Horton's bookstore, 425 West Lake-st., and at Mandeville's, South Side, northwest corner Michigan-av. and Twenty-second-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. Wood's Museum Company at the Globe.
This and every evening during the week, John Brougham's last and greatest Drama,
JOHN GARTH;
Or, TRUE TO HERSELF.
John E. McDonough as John Garth.
JOHN GARTH MATINEES,
Wednesday and Saturday.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
A legitimate and unqualified success.
Harrigan and Hart! The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart! The Little Frauds!
Harrigan and Hart! The Little Frauds!
AFTER THE WAR.
LOST AND FOUND.
THE SLEEP WALKER.
Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

CENTRAL HALL,
Corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.
Mr. T. R. Turnbull respectfully announces the appearance in this city of the
WORLD-RENOWNED VIOLINIST,
OLE BULL,
IN GRAND CONCERTS, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, March 6 and 7, assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss GERTRUDE ORME, Soprano.
Mr. CANDIDUS, Tenor.
Mr. ALFRED RICHTER, the Eminent Pianist and Composer, and
M. N. LEDOCHOWSKI, Organist and Accompanist.
ADMISSION, ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats. The sale of reserved seats, selected from the diagram, will commence on Saturday, March 2, at the music store of Messrs. Lyon & Healy, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st., South Side, and 287 West Madison-st., West Side. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Halsted-st., near Madison.
Monday evening, March 4, and every evening until further notice, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
OLIVER DOUD BYRON,
In the great sensational piece of the day,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
With new scenery and novel mechanical effects. The most intensely interesting and thrilling sensational situations and effects of any piece ever presented on the American stage.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av.
SECOND CATALOGUE TRADE SALE,
On Wednesday, March 6, at 9 1-2 a. m.,
OF
BOOTS, SHOES
AND
SLIPPERS,
Comprising a full and complete assortment of ALL GRADES of SPRING STYLE GOODS, for MEN'S WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S WEAR, including a fine line of PHILADELPHIA MAKE CHILDREN'S SHOES, and 50 Cases ASSORTED SLIPPERS.
Goods and Catalogues now ready for inspection. Our sales are for CASH, and buyers can rest assured that it is only MONEY THAT TOUCHES BOTTOM PRICES.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Cor. Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.,
Will offer at Auction, on THURSDAY, March 7, at 9½ a. m.,
Piece Goods, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Fine Linen Shirts, Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Ladies' Underwear, Aprons, and Notions.
Also, 500 Pair Gilt Window Shades.

902 WABASH-AV.
GENTEEL FURNITURE
AT AUCTION,
On Wednesday morning, March 6, at 10 o'clock, at dwelling, 902 Wabash av. The entire household effects, consisting of Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery and Glassware.
JOHN A. ELISON, Auctioneer,
180 Wabash-av.
Late of the firm of W. A. Butters & Co.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1872,
At the OMAHA STABLES, corner of State and Twenty-third-sts., at 10 a. m., sharp,
TWO PACING PONIES.
These ponies are very fast and perfectly gentle; any one can drive them. They can be seen any day before the sale at the above place. Call and examine. Sale positive. Will be sold single or double, to suit.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.
Particular attention paid to foreclosing mortgages, serving distress warrants, collections, &c., &c. Leave orders at 45 Vincennes av., or at Sheriff's office, and they will receive prompt attention.
T. E. STACY, Deputy Sheriff.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!
For Sight is Priceless!!
But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their HARDNESS AND BRILLIANCY. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York.
CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark.
For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., [illegible] State-st., and 37 West Madison-st., Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No pedlars employed.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD LINE
Established 1840.
Steam between New York, Boston, Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry,
THREE SAILINGS EVERY WEEK.
Passengers booked to and from German and Scandinavian ports, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight drafts from £1 upward. Through bills of lading for merchandise, to and from Europe, issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.
P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent,
376 State-st., Chicago.

INSURANCE.

Agricultural Insurance Co.,
OF WATERTOWN, NEW YORK.
Persons wishing insurance on detached residences or farm property will please call or address me. Also, persons wishing an Agency for this County. We take no other risks.
A. H. DARROW,
General Agent for Illinois, 387 Wabash-av., Chicago.

State Insurance Co.
We will pay for policies all that the assets of the Company will realize in the Bankrupt Court.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
22 West Madison-st.

IRON FRONTS.

IRON FRONTS.
J. B. & J. M. CORNELL,
141 Centre-st., New York,
BUILDERS IN IRON.
Alban C. Stimers,
Sup't at Chicago,
169 WABASH-AV.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
83 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

NEW YORK.

State of the Pools on the New Hampshire Election.

The Herald at Present in Favor of Grant's Renomination.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE ELECTION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Betting on the election in New Hampshire next Monday is on even terms, and active. The Republicans have no less than thirty orators in the State, and officeholders' money flows freely. The Democrats have few speakers, but count upon their victory of last year and coalition with the Labor Reformers. The Republicans are divided on the United States Senatorial question. Senator Patterson desires re-election, and E. H. Rollins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad, aspires to the place. Unless one withdraws, Sinclair, Democrat, will be elected to the Senate. The temperance question is mixed at present, the Democratic Legislature having done nothing to unsettle the existing prohibitory law. It is said that St. Domingo defeated the Republicans last year, and the fight now is on general principles and impossible to forecast.

THE HERALD AS AN ADMINISTRATION ORGAN.

The *World* gravitates more and more daily toward the Cincinnati Convention, while the *Herald* this week is a rampant Administration organ. The *Herald* says: The Cincinnati Convention is the same stereotyped revolt coming up every four years. It calls Schurz a shrewd German adventurer; Sumner, a man who never had more of a party than would fill an omnibus; Trumbull, ill tempered and an old maid; the politician, Greeley, devoted only to Henry Clay, &c. It considers Grant "second only to Washington as a soldier and as a politician, contributing in every way to the nation's prosperity. As for running Judge Davis or any other Supreme Judge, it is like matching a superannuated racer against Goldsmith Maid."

THE WATCH SWINDLE.

Henry Pelias, who obtained notoriety in several Western cities in connection with bogus jewelry and unsatisfactory gift enterprises, has tried a new dodge, and been promptly hauled up by the law. He and several others have been industriously advertising the failure of the great Geneva Watch Company in Switzerland, and opened a store on Broadway, announcing solid silver watches at $7, and solid gold watches at $15. The names of the celebrated makers and places were imitated, only a little being changed. The watches really contain only a trace of the precious metals, and the works are made from what is called refuse, meaning mechanism cast aside as imperfect.

Pelias imitated the marks of certain American manufacturers, and has been swooped upon by an injunction.

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

The trial of Mayor Hall made but little headway. A county bookkeeper was examined, who described the routine in examination and payment of claims. Questions regarding the Garvey vouchers were objected to strenuously by defendant's counsel, who held that but one voucher is involved in this trial. The argument on the various objections consumed the day.

STEPHENS IN BAD LUCK.

James Stephens, ex Fenian Head Centre, is not prospering in his wine business in New York, his employes having sued him for wages.

Speculative railway stocks have ruled irregular all day.

MONEY.

The cable reports show an active market for American securities in London, which intelligence has had a good effect on the market here. Demand loans rule at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold, exceptional securities bringing 6 per cent. The banks obtain 7 per cent for the little they are lending on call. The supply of commercial paper is small, prime names being quoted at 7½ and 7 per cent.

GOLD

was quoted at 110@110½, closing at the last named rate, while the rates for carrying loans have been 3, 3½, 4, 4½, 5 and 6 per cent. The Treasury paid out to-day $109,000 gold, on account of interest, and $230,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

are in increasing demand, and the floating supply is small, so that it is difficult to fill orders for round amounts. The market was very strong, with a gradual advance in prices.

STOCKS.

There was a downward tendency on the Stock Exchange early in the day, but a reaction followed, and sales were made at the following rates: Rock Island, 119¾; Northwestern, common, 60; Union Pacific, 37; Wabash, 76; Western Union, 71½; Ohios, 46¾; and Canton, 88¾. Pacific Mail varied from 62¾@61⅞, under rumors of the loss of a steamer belonging to the Company.

PACIFIC SECURITIES.

Central Pacific bonds closed at 102½@102¾, and Unions at 91¾@91⅞ for firsts, 81¾@82 for land grants, and 81½@81¾ for incomes.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was dull and steady to-day, on the basis of 109½@109⅝ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull and heavy, especially for low and medium grades. Corn closed flat, as the absence of freight checks any inquiry for export. Wheat closed quiet, though the prices are firm, especially for winter, which is in moderate demand for local use.

[To the Associated Press.]

MAYOR HALL'S TRIAL.

NEW YORK, March 5.—The trial of Mayor Hall is progressing. S. C. Tynes, late County Auditor, was on the witness stand and identified the warrant for the payment of the Garvey claims charged in the indictment. Arguments were continued as to the admissibility of this warrant as evidence. Finally, it being decided by Judge Ely that it could be taken as such for the guidance of the Court, but not for the consideration of the jury, counsel excepted, and Tynes' examination was continued. He gave details of the manner of keeping the accounts of warrants and vouchers.

W. S. Copeland, formerly in the Comptroller's office, testified as to the routine of business there. After some time Judge Daly decided that sufficient preliminary proof for the Court had been given of the existence of a bill on account of Garvey, on which a warrant was issued, and sufficient preliminary evidence had been given to entitle parties to give secondary evidence of the nature of such a bill.

Tremaine, for the prosecution, then offered the warrant as evidence.

Mr. Burrill, of the Mayor's counsel, objected, claiming that the warrant was inadmissable as proof of neglect of duty.

Considerable argument followed on legal technicalities as to the admissibility of the warrant as evidence, Mr. Stoughton, of the Mayor's counsel, asserting that the time would not be wasted if he should prove it inadmissible, so that the case against the Mayor should be stopped. Adjourned till to-morrow.

SPECIMEN SINECURES.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Aldermen, last evening, shows that during the past three years sums varying from $100,000 down to $60,000 have been paid to Tweed, Sweeny, and others, as Deputy Collectors of the Assessment Bureau. None of them performed any services of the Bureau. Among the items are: $65,824 to Hank Smith, $65,900 to A. D. Barber. After reading the report a resolution of the Committee, repealing the ordinance creating the Bureau of Assessments, was considered, but was laid over until next week.

OFFICIAL MISBEHAVIOR.

Three Justices of Castleton, Staten Island, were fined $150 each, yesterday, for crimes in office. Other Justices $100 each, and the Town Clerk was fined $40 for being drunk at a town election. Some of the above are to be tried for perjury.

PERJURY.

M. A. Fierro, of Colombia, has been arrested by order of the Surrogate charged with perjury in relation to the administration of the estate of J. M. Herrera, who died here a while ago, he testifying that the latter's personal estate was only $7,000, when it was really $36,000.

MUST HAVE SEATS.

The Brooklyn Aldermen yesterday afternoon passed a resolution that no railroad company in that city shall collect fare of passengers who are not provided with seats.

NATIONAL CLEARING HOUSE.

Preliminary measures were taken to-day, for the organization of a bank here, as a representative of the National Banks of the country.

QUARANTINE.

The Ship-owners' Association has appointed a Committee to advocate, before the Legislature, the shortening of time for quarantining vessels.

THE JUMEL WILL CASE

was postponed to-day, owing to the illness of a juror, and will probably go over to the next term of the United States Circuit Court.

DIED.

Rev. John Brady, Catholic, died in Brooklyn to-day.

POOR FOOD.

Frank Young, a Brooklyn butcher, is accused of having in his possession five calves, one of which had already been killed for meat while having been inoculated for the purpose of obtaining vaccine matter. The case is under investigation by the Health officers.

MALFEASANCE.

Several of the Jersey City officials are held to bail on indictments charging them with malfeasance.

A WATCH SWINDLE.

Upon the complaint of the American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., Judge Sedgwick yesterday granted an injunction restraining a swindling institution, known as the Geneva Watch Company, from carrying on their fraudulent traffic. It appears that this business is carried on by one Elias, a notorious swindler, who some time ago originated a plan for importing a worthless lot of Swiss watches, and, in company with others, caused them to be marked with fraudulent devices, stamped as if made in the United States.

WINTRY WEATHER.

The weather is very cold and clear. The thermometer this morning stood at 5 below zero, a difference of some 18 degrees from the temperature of yesterday. There is a great deal of ice in the harbor, and navigation and ferriage are much obstructed.

"A SLIGHT DISCREPANCY."

There is found to be a deficiency of about $300,000 in the general fund accounts of the City of Brooklyn. An investigation is to be made as to the cause thereof.

A REDUCTION.

James W. Coleman has accepted $7,500 for his Receiver's fees in the matter of the Erie suits. His original claim was for $80,000.

THE JUDGES.

The Judiciary Investigating Committee examined Grove Nathan, last evening, as to the referee business. Samuel J. Tilden, a member of the Committee, is reported to have said that the record books are very bad for Judge Cordozo. It is also said that there are four grounds on which an impeachment of Cardozo can be founded.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

Investigation of the harbor regulations shows that they are used as a cover for all sorts of nefarious transactions, and that the charges of bribery and extortion heretofore made are well founded.

GREELEY.

Horace Greeley says, in to-day's *Tribune*, commenting upon the conduct of Member of Congress Clark, of Texas, that the *Tribune* regards the nomination of General Grant unadvisable for the reason, among others, that he is incrusted with such barnacles as Clark, and should be held responsible for their corruption.

FRAUDS IN JERSEY CITY.

The Grand Jury of Jersey City brought in fifty-one additional indictments yesterday afternoon against members of the Commissions and officers of the city government, for frauds of various degrees.

CHURCH ELECTIONS.

At the Methodist Church Conference, yesterday, an excited discussion arose on the subject of minority representation. A resolution in favor of minority representation was voted down. Rev. Mr. Osgood denounced church rings in the present system of election, and declared them a farce.

Telegraphic Brevities.

The thermometer was 22 below zero yesterday in some parts of the Dominion of Canada.

—Rev. Mr. Gilmore, for some years a priest at Dayton, has been appointed Bishop of the Diocese of Cleveland.

—Tertius Wadsworth, one of the oldest citizens of Hartford, Conn., died on Monday. He had large investments in Chicago.

—A Macon (Ga.) despatch says the Planters' Bank, of Fort Valley, was robbed on Monday night of $15,000 in currency and $3,000 in specie.

—On Monday evening, Colonel Lonham, a prominent lawyer of Paris, Tenn., was shot and instantly killed in a difficulty at Henry Station, Tenn.

—H. W. Bowen, freight conductor on the Grand Rapids Road fell from his train near Lagrange, Ind., on Monday, and received fatal injuries. He died yesterday morning.

—The weather was extremely cold throughout New England, yesterday. A despatch from Mt. Washington reports the thermometer 40 degrees below zero, and the wind 100 miles an hour.

—Hon. Thomas M. Brown, a distinguished attorney of New Albany, Ind., returning home from his office in that city last evening, suddenly fell on the pavement and expired almost immediately.

—At Roanoke, Ind., yesterday morning, a tailor named Jacob Moog was found dead in his shop. The jury's verdict was that he died from overdrinking. He had been seen late on Monday evening, under the influence of liquor.

—The schooner Clara Bell, with a cargo of coal from New York to Boston, grounded, yesterday, near Cape Cod. The officers and crew, seven in all, attempted to reach the land, but only one succeeded, and he was nearly frozen. The rest perished in the sea.

—A freight train on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown from the track by a broken rail, near Clyde, O., yesterday morning, and twenty cars wrecked. The section man standing near the track, was struck by the cars as they left the track, and was killed.

—At the annual organizing meeting of the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Company, held at the office of the Company in Pittsburgh, yesterday, Thomas A. Scott was re-elected President, William Thaw, was re-elected Vice President, W. H. Barnes, Secretary, and M. J. Spencer, Treasurer.

LATEST CITY NEWS.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named Frank Brown, residing at No. 170 Indiana street, had his right arm broken by falling off the rear end of a wagon. He was taken home and received proper attention.

—At 10 o'clock last night a German named Philip Kroche, was set upon by two ruffians, near the corner of Clark and Quincy streets. The footpads knocked him down, and while one held him powerless, the other emptied Kroche's pockets of $10 in money and $45 in checks. After the job was completed the garroters fled into the ruins of the Pacific Hotel. The plundered German raised an outcry which brought Officer Crook to the spot. On being informed of the outrage Crook immediately explored the relics of the hotel and captured a young fellow who called himself Charles Duly, and represented himself as being recently from Cincinnati, but gave no explanation of what brought him into the vicinity where he was arrested. The prisoner was removed to the Armory, and will be tried before Justice Banyon this morning.

—The residence of Mr. Knapp, No. 222 South Green street, was visited by burglars early on Monday morning. The entire family was placed under the influence of chloroform, and the robbers deliberately ransacked the premises, stealing everything in the way of money, jewelry, and clothing that they could lay hands on. The thieves tore up a comforter in which they wrapped their booty, and made their exit in the same manner that they had entered, namely, through a window. It was late in the day when the Knapp family awoke to the unpleasant knowledge that they had been scientifically drugged and audaciously robbed. The house had been for sale, and a number of men had called to examine the rooms. It is surmised that the adventurers of the early May were among the anxious house-hunters of the previous week.

—The police of Kalamazoo, Mich., have been for some time anxiously looking out for a pair of suspected burglars answering to the names of Samuel Smith, *alias* Chandler and Francis French. Within the last three months large quantities of dry goods have been stolen from leading houses in the town specified, and some of the plundered property has been traced to this city, where it was very cleverly "fenced;" so cleverly, in fact, that it was impossible to arrest the suspected receiver without incurring an action for false imprisonment. Sheriff Gates, of Kalamazoo, recently telegraphed to our Police Department to watch the movements of the two parties already named. Detectives Ellis and Elliott were appointed to the task, and did not fail to find a clue. The parties suspected were "piped" to Battle Creek, Mich., and there, on yesterday, they were overhauled and arrested by the Michigan sheriff, who was placed on the scent by the Chicago officers. It is expected that the prisoners will make revelations implicating several parties in this city.

—A very large crowd was attracted to the saloon corner of Desplaines and Indiana streets, at 9 o'clock last evening. Sounds of warfare were heard in and around that place, which was the reason why so many people felt called upon to look on. The trouble was between Thomas Nichols, a newly-arrived Englishman, a bartender by education, and James French, an American citizen, who was laboring under the influence of an extraordinary dose of strong drink. French, it appears, entered the saloon and asked for liquor. Nichols refused to give him any, as the applicant appeared quite drunk enough already. This irritated French, who retreated up the steps muttering vengeance. Nichols went to close the door, when his adversary hurled a beer barrel down upon him, cutting a fearful gash in the Englishman's eyebrow and badly injuring his right hand. Nichols then turned upon French and gave him a direful threshing, cutting his lip severely, knocking out several teeth, and otherwise demolishing his countenance. A police officer came along about that time and escorted both belligerents to the Police Station.

—Fourth avenue, in the vicinity of Jennie Williams' *inferno* was disturbed at an early hour yesterday morning by a terrific fight between a couple of "soiled doves" named respectively Emma Dean and Maud Beecher. The language used by the women was scandalous, and the noise was nothing short of horrible. Officer Morgan, the oldest member of the police force, ran down to interfere, but was met with shouts of defiance and a torrent of profanity. Morgan, however, determined to do his duty and arrested both women, taking them from the house in which they "boarded." The prisoners resisted desperately, and threatened the policemen with the vengeance of the Police Commissioners, especially Mr. Rehm, if he dared to carry them to the Armory. They said that he had no right to arrest them at all, as Commissioner Talcott had said so in the Police Court. The termagants were held, nevertheless, and were fined by Justice Banyon, for disorderly conduct, in the usual amount. It is a fact that no disturbance of a like nature has occurred in Fourth avenue for a year at least. There appears to be good ground for the police idea that, the fear of "raids" once removed, the conduct of the dissolute women, and their associates, who infest the city, would be simply unbearable.

—The latest development of Chicago crime is a case of female garroting, which took place on the West Side, near the Burlington Railroad track, on Halsted street, on Monday evening. A girl named Maggie Burns was walking in the neighborhood referred to, when she was suddenly set upon by a couple of stalwart young women who, without much ceremony, "held her up" in the most artistic style, and duly relieved her of $5 in money, besides a quantity of rings and jewelry. One of the feminine desperadoes "gagged" the victim by inserting a handkerchief in her mouth, while the second Amazon performed the rifling part. Then they beat the unhappy girl in a barbarous manner, and ran away. Maggie Burns, when she had in some degree recovered from her astonishment and fright, sought out the police authorities at the Central Station and related her story to them. Detectives Elliott and Simmons were placed upon the track of the two women, supposed to be the robbers, and, after a patient search, succeeded, yesterday afternoon in arresting on suspicion, Lezzie Mellen and Julia Quinn, neither of whom, according to what the police say, are remarkable for good behavior. The girl Quinn has been in trouble before, but managed to escape punishment, as there was no evidence to convict her. Justice Scully will adjudicate upon the case this morning at the West Side Police Court.

Charles Dickens' Dreams.

Mr. George Henry Lewis, in the current number of the *Fortnightly*, narrates some episodes of his acquaintance with Dickens after the completion of "Pickwick," among which we find one that occurred after Dickens' return from America: Several years afterwards, in the course of a quiet chat over a cigar, we got on a subject which always interested him, and on which he had stored many striking anecdotes—dreams. He narrated, in his quietest and most impressive manner, that after Mary's (his sister-in-law's) death, her image not only haunted him by day, but for twelve months visited his dreams every night. At first he had refrained from mentioning it to his wife; and after deferring this some time, felt unable to mention this to her. He had occasion to go to Liverpool, and as he went to bed that night there was a strong hope that the change of bed might break the spell of his dreams. It was not so. That night, as usual, the old dream was dreamt. He resolved to unburthen his mind to his wife, and wrote that very morning a full account of his strange experience. From that time he ceased to dream of her. I forget whether he said he had never dreamt of her since; but I am certain of the fact that the spell had been broken then and there. Here is another contribution to the subject of dreams, which I had from him shortly before his death. One night, after one of his public readings, he dreams he was in a room where every one was dressed in scarlet. (The probable origin of this was the mass of scarlet opera cloaks worn by the ladies among the audience having left a sort of afterglow on his retina.) He stumbled against a lady standing with her back toward him. As he apologized she turned her head and said quite unprovoked, "My name is Napier." The face was one perfectly unknown to him, nor did he know any one named Napier. Two days after, he had another reading in the town, and before it began a lady friend came into the waiting-room, accompanied by an unknown lady in a scarlet opera cloak, "who," said his friend, "is very desirous of being introduced." "Not Miss Napier?" he jokingly inquired. "Yes; Miss Napier." Although the face of his dream-lady was not the face of this Miss Napier, the coincidence of the scarlet cloak and the name was striking.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Vitalize the Hair.—Why does the hair become harsh and dry—why does it fall out—why does it become gray? Simply because the life has gone out of it. The fibers draw sustenance from the scalp as the grass draws aliment from the soil, and when the supply of nutriment is cut off in either case the product withers and dies. At the first symptom of decay, therefore, the unfed or half fed roots of the hair should be refreshed and reinforced with Lyon's Kathairon, the only preparation which will nourish the filaments and keep them in a vigorous condition after they have begun to suffer from a deficiency of their natural stimulant. As long as the Kathairon is faithfully used, with a proper degree of friction, morning and evening, so long will it be impossible for the hair to whiten or fall out from the scalp.

A Work of Mercy.—$150,000 in 3,000 cash prizes will be legally distributed, March 26, in aid of the sick and destitute at Mercy Hospital, Omaha, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy. Highest prize, $50,000. Tickets, $1 each, or two for $5. Extraordinary inducements to clubs. For full particulars address Potter & Gardiner, Omaha, Neb.

One trial is sufficient to convince the most skeptical of the invaluable and unfailing efficacy of Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam for the cure of colds, coughs, hoarseness, shortness of breathing, husakiness, tickling in the throat, &c. Has been in use over thirty years. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle. Try it!

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Burnett's Cocoaine, the Peer of Hair Preparations—unrivalled as a dressing for the hair, and peculiarly adapted to its various conditions.

An Old and Well-tried Remedy.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething has stood the test of many years.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Double Dome Furnace.—Every one interested in the subject of heating should carefully examine this furnace. It has more good points than any other. Sold by Maclean & Collins, 335 State-st.

Stephens' All Right Salve the only thing relieves aching corns. Druggists have it. 25c per box. Dr. Stephens, 121 West Washington, 8 to 3; 89 East Twenty-second street, 4 to 9.

ASTHMA! A CURE SPEEDILY EFfected. In order to place UPHAM'S ASTHMA CURE within the reach of every person afflicted with Asthma, the price has been reduced to 50 cents a box. By mail, 75 cents. Trial packages free. Address S. C. UPHAM, 25 South Eighth-st., Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by FULLER & FULLER and all Druggists.

DIED.

O'CALLAGHAN—At the residence of her son, Cornelius O'Callaghan, Sr., 163 Wentworth-av., at 3 o'clock a. m., March 5, Honora O'Callaghan, relict of the late John O'Callaghan, native of the city of Cork, Ireland, aged 74 years.

High mass and funeral from St. John's Church, Thursday, at 10 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Cork papers please copy.

MAIN—March 5, Emma Merrill, wife of William B. Main, aged 23.

Funeral from her late residence, 410 West Jackson-st., to-day (Wednesday), at 2 o'clock p. m.

BALDWIN—March 4, at 6 p. m., Herbert L. Baldwin, aged 29.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

135 TWENTY-NINTH-ST., NEAR PRAIRIE-av.—Furnished rooms with board upon reasonable terms, embracing home comforts and economy.

278 WEST MADISON-ST.—TO RENT, A GOOD furnished room, with or without board; modern conveniences.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A VERY pleasant suite of unfurnished front rooms, except carpets, to rent, with board; references required.

309 WEST MONROE-ST.—A SPLENDID front suite, with or without furniture; first-class board; modern conveniences; house rented for another year.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT PARlor and bedroom on second floor to rent, with board, furnished or unfurnished.

322 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—NICELY FURnished front room, with first-class board, to gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

388 WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO FURNISHED front rooms to rent, with first-class board at reasonable rates.

396 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with large unfurnished front room, suitable for gentleman and wife. Also furnished single room for gentlemen.

463 SOUTH CLINTON—FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with board in private family for $10 per month. No other boarders. References required.

494 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE HANDSOMEly furnished room, suitable for gentlemen, with board. Reference required.

499 BURNSIDE-ST., NEAR TWENTY-NINTH and one block west of State—Pleasant rooms, with board, at reasonable rates to a married couple; everything new and first-class.

510 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front rooms, with board, for young gentlemen; two to room together; price moderate; first-class accommodations.

609 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a suite of furnished rooms on first floor; also a room suitable for two gentlemen; day boarders accommodated.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished single room, with first-class board. Also a large furnished back room, suitable for gent and wife or four gents. Terms reasonable; dinner at 6:30 o'clock; come and see.

712 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD FOR two single gents or gent and wife, at a reasonable rate.

746 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, one nicely furnished room suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen.

884 INDIANA-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT parlor chamber to rent, with board.

878 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM TO rent with board, suitable for gentlemen. Day boarders wanted.

PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN TWENTY-THIRD and Twenty-fifth-sts.—A suite of pleasant rooms to rent, furnished or unfurnished, with board; house brick, with all modern improvements. Address Mrs. E A J, Tribune (branch) office, 469 Wabash-av.

WEBER HOUSE, 158 WEST LAKE-ST.—HOUSE new. Newly furnished. Terms reasonable. Day board, $5 per week. Table first-class.

BOARD—WANTED.

BOARD—BY TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN IN a private family on the West Side. Best of references furnished. Address P. O. Drawer 501.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOM FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, in desirable location. Address W 47, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN DESIRES ROOM and board in a private family, with use of stable for one horse; must be on West Side, east of Union Park. Address B 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SLEEPING-ROOM, IN A PRIvate family, within 5 minutes' walk of corner of Clinton and Monroe-sts. Address P 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A gentleman and wife; two or three rooms furnished or unfurnished; location must be central and house first class, with bath, gas, etc. For good accommodations and a good table a fair price will be paid. Address LEATHER DEALER 407 West Lake st.

BOARD—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, WITH two or three furnished, or partially furnished, rooms, for gentleman, wife, and single gent. Parties having such accommodations will please address, with name, A No. 1, 369 Wabash-av.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN WITHIN 10 or 15 minutes' walk of Tribune office. Address, giving terms and location, M 64, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COME AND SEE ME, IF YOU WANT TO BUY, or get your horses boarded, as I am prepared to make quick sales and first class board. 42 Harmon-court.

FOR SALE—BROOKMAN & SKINNER HAVE just received two car loads of open and top buggies, which they are prepared to sell at lower prices for the same quality of work than any other house in Chicago. We are at all times open to buy, sell, or exchange horses, carriages, buggies, and harness of any description. 190 Twenty-second-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HORSE SUITABLE FOR family carriage; weight, 1,200; kind and fast; will exchange for a light business horse. Address R 70, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HORSES, WAGON AND HARness. Also, a square body top buggy (Brown's make); 1 three seated carriage and harness, to be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for them; can be seen in stable, rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NEW TOP GROCERY wagon; two 1 emocrats, or business wagons; a good, strong open buggy; two two-seated wagons, with tops; one new, shifting-top, yacht body, gold striped; a light double harness, new. HATHAWAY, 600 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD DUMP-WAGON AND team-harness; or will exchange for a good express horse, at 112 East Twelfth-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRIVING HORSE, TOP-buggy, and harness, cheap for cash; or will trade new hunting-case gold watch as part payment. Address HORSE, Tribune office.

WANTED—A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND harness, for cash; nothing but a first-class rig wanted. J. C. McCONE, 467 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A light open top-buggy for business purposes; must be cheap. Apply to OSCAR FIELDS' stable, 42 and 44 Congress-st.

WANTED—PONY PHAETON OR LIGHT BUGgy—second hand—cheap for cash. Address C. W. B., Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND GROcer's express rig, horse, wagon and harness; must be cheap. Apply to-day at 395 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, 100 SMALL mules, at AVERY BROS., 117 State-st., from now until next Wednesday. AVERY BROS.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK—GOOD RED, WHITE AND PRESSED brick, arriving daily. Delivery prompt. DUNNE & SCANLAN, Iron-Clad office, 164 East Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40,000 GOOD SECOND brick. Apply to C. F. MARSH, 544 Wabash-av., up stairs.

WANTED—BUILDING MATERIAL—50 CORDS of rubble stone. Address D. GOODMAN & CO., southeast corner of Clark and Washington-sts., or call between 11 and 12 a. m.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 28 South Desplaines-st., and 164 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES—OFFICE OF G. K. NICHOLS, No. 149 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly installments, and sewing given when required.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100X150 FEET—ON FIFTH-AV., NEAR Lake-st.

200x150 feet on corner Fifth-av. and Polk-st.
75x150 feet on State-st., near Fourteenth-st.
100 feet front on Polk-st., east of Halsted-st.
150 feet front on Ewing-st., near Halsted.
2 houses and lots near Blue Island-av. and Taylor-st.
5 residences and double lot, corner of Jackson and Robey-sts.
2 lots and 3 houses, corner Lake-st. and Western-av.
House and lot on Warren-av.
2 houses and cottage on West Kinzie-st., near Leavitt-st.
Brick cottage and lot on North Halsted-st.
8 lots on Harrison-st., near Lincoln-st.
5 lots on Chicago av., near Lincoln-st.
2 lots on Fourth-st., near Robey-st.
House and ground lease on West Lake-st.
50 lots on West Twelfth, Coolidge and Sampson-sts.
24x100 feet on North Clark-st., near Michigan-st.
100 lots on North Side.
BARTMANN & QUINN, Room 10, No. 23 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—364 MICHIGAN-AV., 20X165 FEET, $35,000; ½ cash.

460 West Adams-st., brick house, $13,000.
315 Monroe-st., frame house, $9,000.
326 West Washington-st., marble front house, $12,000.
445 West Washington-st., lot 60 feet, $45,000; four payments.
354 West Monroe-st., frame house, $4,500.
1001 Madison near Western-av., frame house, $4,000.
Lots 25x125 ft, at Irving Park, 6 miles from Court House, $250 each; $75 cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years. Now is the time to buy a home; will only offer these inducements until May 1. MILLER & RIGDON, 200 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT MARble-front house on Indiana-av., south of Twentieth-st., west front. $18,500.

Two story and basement marble-front house on Indiana-av., north of Thirteenth-st., $12,500.
Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., just south of Twentieth-st., $23,000.
Three-story and basement marble-front house on Michigan-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., $25,000.
Two-story and basement marble-front house, furnished, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st., $20,000.
Also, a number of first-class and very desirable residences on the avenues, at prices ranging from $15,000 to $60,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 560 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., 50x154, TO AN alley 50 feet south of Fonta ne-st. (Thirty-seventh-st.), only $80 a foot—a bargain.

State-st., near Van Buren-st., 25 feet. Dearborn-st. extension, 25 feet, near Van Buren-st.
Clark-st., near Van Buren, 50 feet.
Clark-st., north of Twelfth-st., three-story and basement new brick house, very cheap.
J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE WEST DIVISION, just outside the new fire limits. These lots are very desirable, both for business and residence purposes, having the advantages of paved streets, and being near the centre of business. Apply to JOS. E. BICKERDIKE, 51 South Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN THE EGAN GARDEN Block, fronting on Morgan and Sangamon sts. The only residence square within two miles of the Court House for sale that will have no wooden buildings upon it. To parties who will build in accordance with present improvements, long time will be given, and no money required down. H. H. SHUFELDT, 119 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 20X100 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., between Washington and Randolph-sts.; alley side and rear. F. A. BRAGG & CO, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT 25x200 FEET near Lincoln Park, for $2,500, long time. Cheap lots in Sheffield's Addition. Very choice lots in Hyde Park, and a business lot on Canal-st., without any cash down. Inquire of the owner at 500 State-st., O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—24 BUILDING LOTS IN THE SUBurbs, on the South Side, $150 each. Will sell all to one person, or to a club of six or more persons, for $125 each, payable $25 cash and $25 per year, 7 per cent interest. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25X206 FEET EACH, ON Lake, Oglesby, and Fulton-sts., outside fire limits; no cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—30 OR 60X125 FEET ON WASHINGton-st., between Ashland-av. and Paulina-st.

30 or 60x125 feet on Washington-st., between Leavitt and Oakley.
37x125 feet on Washington-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt. SNYDER & LEE,
14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS, 25X150 FEET EACH, FRONTing Palatine and Goodwin-sts., near Douglass Park; price, $650; payable in monthly payments of $12.50, without interest. With the improvement of Douglass Park and the Riverside Boulevard, these lots must rapidly increase in value; title perfect; abstract given to each purchaser. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE BRICK HOUSE ON MICHIgan-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-sts. Price $18,000, payable at the end of 5 years, with interest payable annually. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 539 MITCHell-st. Lots outside the fire limits, near the cars, on Blue Island-av., Catharine and Mitchell-sts., in Sampson & Greene's addition. Also, a 1½ story cottage house, with lot and barn. Immediate possession.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND BARN, AND FOUR years' lease, cheap. 243 Ewing-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE LOTS OUTSIDE the fire limits, 25x150 feet; for sale at the small price of $250 and $300. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON COVENTRY-st., near North Chicago Rolling-Mill, West Side; lot 100 feet front by 1 2 deep; house 26x40 feet. Apply to J. S. PALMER, on premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST CORNER STATE and Lake-sts., 3 lots. J. N. DRUMMOND, Room 18, Congress Hall.

FOR SALE—A NORTH SIDE BARGAIN, 75X100 feet, on the northeast corner Cass and Indiana-sts., at only $175 per foot, if taken at once; ½ cash, balance in 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent; title perfect. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST., EAST OF CASS-ST., south front, 25x100 feet, only $150 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—NORTHEAST CORNER NORTH Clark-st. and Belden-av., 92x152 feet, at a decided bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, 45x100 OR 66x152 ft. on Madison-st., fronting on Centre-av.; best location on street for business. Call on OWNER at 379 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A COTTAGE HOUSE, 169 South Wood st. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—ONLY ¼ DOWN, A GOOD 2-STORY house and lot 50 ft; first-class neighborhood; possession May 1. Apply at 164 Leavitt-st.

FOR SALE—457 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2-story and basement stone front dwelling; subcellar, brick barn, etc. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON CLARK-ST., 30x125, TO alley, at $2,000 per foot. Also a lot on Adams-st., at $1,250 per foot. Both first class. E. H. CUMMINGS, 603 Fulton-st., 9 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—LOTS FROM $500 TO $825 ON EGAN and Wentworth-avs., and Arnold-st., near State. No money down, if improved immediately. JOHN F. STARR, 47 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSES AND LOTS ON Adams-st., near Aberdeen. Also on Van Buren, Jackson, Monroe, Madison, Warren, Washington Park-av., Hoyne, and Leavitt. SPROGLE & ROUNDS, 168 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$2,500 WILL BUY A NICE COTtage and lot on Western-av., good neighborhood. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$4,000 WILL BUY A NICE HOUSE and lot near Union Park, worth $5,000; half cash. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$1,300 WILL BUY A NICE COTtage, on long lease, on Burnside-st. A real bargain. GEO. H. HESS, cor. LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—$300 CASH DOWN, WITH EASY time for the balance, will buy a nice lot in good location, out of fire limits. GEO. H. HESS, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK, HOUSE and lot, 100x165. Price, $2,500; on monthly payments of $50. FOX & BELLAMY, 155 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATELY, A LARGE BASEment cottage and lot on Walnut st. Price, $4,500. Apply at once at 141 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 449 Wabash-av.—I now have in my office real estate in nearly all portions of the city for sale.

Valuable income-paying property centrally located.
Valuable unimproved in burnt district.
160 feet river frontage north of Twenty-second-st.
Fine residences on South and West Sides.
Beautiful residences in Oakland, Kenwood, and Hyde Park.
Choice lots in Kenwood, Hyde Park, and Riverside.
Lots in Brighton and Ravenswood.

FOR SALE—LOT, HOUSE, AND FURNITURE, 7 rooms, bath and cellar, on Warren-av., only $4,000. Also large lot on Jackson-st., cheap. A L S, 17 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—5 LOTS, 25x125 feet each, northeast corner of Kinzie and Davis-sts.

5 lots, 25x125 feet each, southwest corner Kinzie and Oakley-sts.
10 lots, 25x206 feet each, southeast corner of Kinzie and Oglesby-sts. All these lots have a railway front. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block cottage and lot on Butterfield st., between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., $2,500; also two lots in same block, $1,400 each. Cottage and lot on West Indiana-st., for $1,800, lot alone would be cheap at the price.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON FULTON, NEAR Hoyne-st., well-built house, with 8 large rooms, and all modern improvements, with valuable 10-year lease of lot, $2,500; also on large leased lots, 3 new cottage on West Side. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO CAPITALISTS—I WILL OFFER for a few days the west half of Block 19, Ashland's Second Addition, bounded by Van Buren, Winchester and Tyler-sts., having a frontage of 401 feet, at $22,000; part is in, and part outside fire limits, or will sell the frontage on either street. Also one of the finest residences in Lake View, situated on Barry-av. Will take house and lot in city, worth from $10,000 to $15,000, as first payment; price $20,000, only 2 blocks from Lake-shore drive, and two paved streets; every convenience. West Madison-st., a double brick block, east of Halsted, cheap. Also business lots on same street. F. B. MARSHALL, 202 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SHEFFIELD-AV.—OUTSIDE OF fire limits, and on the line of the Chicago & Evanston Dummy Railroad, two lots, east front, on Sheffield-av., near Davis-st., 25x125 feet each. Easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE FRAME HOUSE WITH brick basement, on the northwest corner of Curtis and Madison-sts. To be moved immediately. Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock a. m., at 327 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—$6,000, $3,200 CASH, BALANCE IN five years, 35x180, with 8-room cottage and 2 story barn, on Madison and Hoyne-sts. $3,800, $1,000 cash, 7-room brick residence on Rucker-st., lot 25x125. $3,200, 6-room cottage, lot 29x100, on Tyler-st., near Morgan, trouts south, $1,000 cash, balance long time. BOYD & COFFMAN, 157 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, Real Estate Agents, 107 West Monroe-st. A good chance for poor men. Several lots on Holt-st., near Division, outside of fire limits, for $750 each. Terms easy. We have constantly on hand property in various parts of the city, both improved and unimproved.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS—100 OR 200 FEET front, northeast corner of Adams and Winchester. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ILLINOIS AND ST. CLAIR-STS.—100 by 100 feet, northwest corner of Illinois and St. Clair-sts. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-ST.—5 LOTS ON INDIana-st., near Hoyne. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.:

Fine two-story house, with lot 27½ feet front on Monroe, near Aberdeen, $12,000; easy terms.
Good two-story house, with 25 feet front, on Fulton, near Hoyne-st., $3,500; long time.
Cottage, 7 rooms, with lot, on Hubbard near Lincoln-st.; cheap, if taken at once.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND BARN, 26 MYRICK-av.; $4,000; half cash; house has 8 rooms. BARKER & WAIT, 46 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—A FINE TWO-STORY and basement new brick house, near Ellis Park; all modern improvements. J. C. McCOORD & CO., 497 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.:

INDIANA-AV., house and lot, near Twenty-sixth-st., $7,000, payable $2,000 cash, balance 5 years at 10 per cent.
INDIANA-AV., 4 houses and lots, near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., brick house, with lot 27 feet, east front, bet Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts.
WABASH-AV., house and lot (brick basement), near Twenty-third-st.
BUTTERFIELD ST., house and lot, with 10 rooms, near Thirty-second-st., at a bargain for cash.
TWENTY-FIFTH-ST., brick house and lot, between Wabash and Michigan avs.
PRAIRIE-AV., house and lot near Thirty-first-st.; lot 32x120 ft; $9,000.
INDIANA-AV., house and lot near Thirty-second-st.; lot 50x161 ft; 14 rooms.
WABASH-AV., house and lot, near Thirty first-st.; $8,000.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES ON the West and South Sides; also, a number of good lots well located for business purposes, and ground in the city limits by the acre, very cheap, at the NATIONAL REAL ESTATE BUREAU, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A 3-STORY marble front house and lot; only $7,500 if taken at once. Apply on the premises, No. 43 Langley-st.

FOR SALE—1018 WABASH AV. AND 1196 Prairie-av., cheap, and on easy terms. Inquire of E. BOILVIN, 1020 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY JOHN M. WAITE AND S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

Handsome cottage and lot on Drexel boulevard; cheap.
2 cottages on South Park-av.; $4,000, $4,500.
Handsome residence on Bryant-av., 50 foot lot.
2-story cottage, nice order, with lot, Butterfield-st., near Thirty third-st.
At Cottage Grove, one of the finest residences on Ellis-av., large house, Milwaukee brick, stone trimmings, all modern improvements; good barn; fine lot; will be sold cheap.
Several choice residences on South Side avenues.

FOR SALE—WANTED—A PURCHASER FOR A 2-story and basement brick, with all modern improvements; first class locality on the South Side, 1 block from Cottage Grove cars; price, $5,900. Address, to-day, Y R, 822 Cottage Grove av.

FOR SALE—25x125 FEET, EAST FRONT, ON State-st., 150 feet south of Thirty-first-st. THOS. A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THOMAS A. & M. HILL, 401 Wabash-av.

PRAIRIE-AV., 82x175 ft. N. W. cor. Twenty-first-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 50x175 ft. N. W. cor. Twenty-sixth-st.
WABASH-AV., 50x165 ft. N. W. cor. Thirty third-st.
WABASH-AV., 50x165 ft. near Twenty-sixth-st.
MICHIGAN-AV., 30x200 ft. bet. Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth-sts. Cheap.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—COTTAGE, 6 rooms, gas and water, 25 ft lot near Thirty-first; $4,500—third cash. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION AT ONCE—SPLENdid cottage, brick basement, 50 foot lot, 2 blocks west of Union Park; $7,500, including $1,000 of choice furniture. Only $750 down; balance to suit. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—998 INDIANA-AV., A TWO-STORY and basement house; has 9 large rooms, besides closets, furnace, cellar, etc. Every modern improvement in the house. Good barn with gas and water in it. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 163 West Washington-st.; 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE of 9 rooms, nearly new, with seven years' lease of a corner lot. Streets both paved; location first-class; South Side. Price only $2000; now rented at $60 per month; will give possession 1st of May. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—125 FEET ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 75 feet on Wood, northeast corner; $8,000. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A GOOD LOT WITHIN 3 miles of the business centre; lots front Milwaukee, Wilmot, and Hudson-avs.; also, Humboldt boulevard; fine improvements are being rapidly made; lots must double in value within one or two years; accessible at all times; low fare; quick time. Come and take a short ride and see for yourself; title perfect; full abstract furnished; terms very easy. JAMES ALLEN, 127 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF WAUKEGAN—A number of pleasant homes, ranging from $500 to $10,000, with large gardens and choice fruit; prices and terms very favorable. Some of these residences will be exchanged for Chicago property; apply to O. S. LINCOLN, real estate agent, Waukegan.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES AND lots, on very easy terms. The very best lots in Hinsdale, near depot, churches and schools, with fruit and sidewalks, for $10 per foot; no pay for 5 years. Call on the owner, at 500 State-st. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS IN RAVENSwood on easy terms. Come with me at 1 o'clock and see the place; return at 3 p. m. WM. A. TRAVIS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—$350 BUYS A choice lot in Wisner's Milwaukee-av. Addition, with abstract showing short and perfect title. Small payments and long time. No cash down if you will build. This property fronts on Milwaukee and Diversey av., near school house, Logan Park, Boulevard, Artesian Well, ten minutes' walk to depot. Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Call at 133 West Madison-st., Room 2, and take a free ride and see for yourself. WISNER BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—NEW HOMESTEAD AT MAYwood; will take part pay in other property. M. V. HOTCHKISS, 526 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST LOTS AT RIVERside, cheap; will take horse and buggy. Address N 54, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT EVANSton. Bargains are offered in improved and unimproved property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st. Room 8.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOTS, TWO BLOCKS from North Clark-st. horse cars; $22 per foot. DAVID WILLIAMS, 213 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES AND vacant lots at Lake Forest. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BY HEMMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.:

House and large lot at Harlem, $5,000.
Two cottages and large lots at Austin, $2,800 each.
Several houses with large lots at Oak Park, from $2,000 to $8,000. Also, beautiful vacant lots.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN village of Glencoe, a fine two-story house of eight rooms, in good order. A fine lot of nearly an acre of ground. Possession at once. Inquire of DREW & NEWBURY, 537 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, Real Estate and Loan Broker, 449 Wabash-av.: One of the most complete and beautiful residences in Cook County, located in Hyde Park, near depot and dummy, 2½ acres, thoroughly improved. Large house, well built, containing all modern improvements, including furnace, gas, &c. Cottage for coachman, barns, ice-house, hennery, &c. Also, one of the best located places in Kenwood, close to depot; fine grounds, well improved, 200x212. House well built, containing all modern improvements. Also, a beautiful place in Oakland. Either of these places will be sold cheap.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CONVENIENT AND PLEASANT home, at a low price, at Racine, Wis., on Main-st., in the best neighborhood in the city, and within one block of the public park; lot 60x240 feet, containing choice fruit; good well, cisterns, and cellar; house in good repair; possession given May 1. Apply to WHITELEY, DURAND & YOUT, Insurance Agents, Racine.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE FOR SPECUlators in timber—200 acres very fine timber, the main portion is white oak, maple, butternut, cherry, ash, elm, basswood, etc., 3½ miles from a depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad, Madison division, in Sauk County. The soil is the best farming land, good springs, plenty water, 2 acres excellent sandstone quarry; a good title; will be sold low for cash. For particulars apply to WM. SCHARNKE, Baraboo, Wis.

FOR SALE—A GOOD FRUIT FARM OF TEN acres, in Michigan, near St. Joseph. Good property, real and personal, will be taken in exchange. Cash value, $3,500. For terms, address W. BROWN, Delaware, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—LOTS BETWEEN MARKET-ST. and Michigan-av., Jackson and Lake-sts.; also between West Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts., and Western-av. and Leavitt-st. Houses to sell and rent in all parts of the city, also farms and lands, at the National Real Estate Bureau, 1 and 3 West Madison st., Oriental Buildings.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON THE West Side, worth from $5,000 to $6,000, payable $340 down, and $640 per year with interest, for five years; will then pay balance in full. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN THE West Division, east of Ashland-av., on easy payments. Address E. L. HOFFMAN, 255 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SMALL HOUSE, OR COTTAGE and lot, South or West Side, desirable location. Will pay part cash, balance in fine first-class jewelry at its actual cash value. Apply to JOHN M. WAITE, or S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—REAL ESTATE on the North Side, and pay for the same in good property, free of incumbrance, adjoining old city limits, which is rapidly increasing in value, and on which fine improvements are being made. Address P. O. Box 143, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 OR 3 ROOMS FOR light housekeeping, by man and wife—no children; must be central location and reasonable rent. Address, giving location and terms, BATES, 295 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—WE WANT TO RENT a good store, on East or West Madison-st., east of Green, with possession on or before May 1. Address, with particulars, Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE, 8 OR 10 ROOMS, South Side, east of State, with good barn. O. SMITH, 406 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FAMILY OF three, a nice house of 8 or 9 rooms, in a good location. Address H, Box 287.

WANTED—TO RENT—A 4 OR 6-ROOM COTtage, North or West Side; rent must be moderate. Address O 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURnished house in the South Division, or in suburbs north or south, for six months, from May 1. Apply to F. H. WINSTON, 363 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A SMALL FAMIly, without children, 3 to 4 rooms for housekeeping, north of Twenty-sixth st. Address J. BAUER & CO., 394 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT-PAYING tenant, immediately, or by May 1, a small cottage, or part of a house. South Side preferred. Must be convenient to street cars. Rent not to exceed $25. Address, with particulars, S 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, TWO furnished rooms (one front) for light housekeeping; family small; location, West Side Madison, Washington or Randolph-sts. preferred. References exchanged. Address FRANK, 173 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WHO remains a few days of each month in the city desires a nicely furnished room in a private family residing on the West Side. LAMONT, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A FIRST-CLASS tenant, a house of about 12 rooms. Apply to CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ONE OR TWO SUITES of sleeping rooms, or a small cottage. Not particular as to locality. No references. Address L 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE wholesale house, a store consisting of 1st floor and basement, 30 to 40 feet front by 100 feet or more deep. Prefer it on Madison st., between Market and Clark, or close to Madison, on some one of the cross streets running north and south. Address, stating terms and location, Z 27, Tribune office. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A RESPONSIBLE party, either immediately or 1st of May, small house of 8 to 9 rooms, with water and gas, in a good neighborhood. Address V 22, Tribune office, stating terms and location. References exchanged.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT UNFURnished sleeping room, by a young man of good habits, in a private family, where there is a piano. Address E R, 469 Wabash av.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A DESIRABLE tenant, a cottage of 6 to 10 rooms, on West Side. Address, with price and location, B 32, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 130 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—THAT NEW BRICK STORE NOS. 22 and 24 East Jackson-st., suitable for wholesale business. Apply to WM. B. JOHNSTON, northwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—ONE ROOM 46X80, OR TWO ROOMS 22x80, on second floor, with or without power. Apply on premises to F. G. WELCH, Room 1, 61 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT ROOMS FOR OFFICES on second floor of new brick building No. 119 West Washington-st. Apply on the premises at INTERIOR OFFICE.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FOR OFFICES, SINgly or en suite, being the entire second floor of No. 11 South Canal-st. Apply at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS AT NO. 280 South Water-st. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH OR WITHOUT rooms, at 466 West Twelfth st., corner Centre-av., suitable for either drug or dry goods store. Inquire in the house rear of store.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 719 STATE-ST., SUITable for restaurant or commission business.

TO RENT—PART OR WHOLE OF UPPER floor, with power and elevator, to a responsible party. HOFFMAN & GRIDLEY, 25 N. Clinton-st.

TO RENT—A LARGE BARN, WITH HAY-loft above. Apply at 712 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, LIGHT AND AIRY, 20x100 feet. Apply at 294 Lake-st.

TO RENT—STORAGE FOR MERCHANDISE only. Apply at 294 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ON KINZIE-ST., NEAR RUSH, two stores. Several stores on Madison-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM OR PART OF A double office, with sliding doors between them; second floor; east front. 373 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—STORE OPPOSITE FIELD, LEITER & Co.'s, corner State and Twentieth-sts. Best point in the city for ladies' trade. Inquire at 909 State st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME, CENTRAL, CORner brick store on West Side. Inquire of ALFRED L. SEWELL, 75 West Washington-st., corner of Jefferson.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS FOR OFFICES, SINgle or ensuite, being the entire second floor of No. 11 South Canal-st. Apply at Room 1, No. 11 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—STORE ON HALSTED-ST., BEtween Adams and Van Buren-sts. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 174 Halsted-st., after 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE OF THE ÆTNA sewing machine building, 146 State-st. Will be completed April 1. Inquire on the premises. R. C. ROUNSAVELL.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS STORES BASEments, and full size lofts above, in new marble-front building on State-st., 50 feet south of Van Buren-st. Splendid building and first class location. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

TO RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL STORES; ONE for billiards and bar; also one for barber shop, will furnish three chairs for same.

TO RENT—THE STORES ON ADAMS-ST., BEtween State and Wabash-av., nearly finished. Inquire of THOMAS H. BROWN, in the wooden building in the rear.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, OR WILL sell 3-story and basement marble-front house, exquisitely furnished. Also barn attached. Inquire at 1198 Prairie-av., corner Twenty-sixth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN rooms. 978 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE OF TEN rooms on Indiana-av., south of Twenty-second-st., to small family who will board two persons and also second table meals for boy. The best of references required. Address for three days Z 11, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSE OF 13 ROOMS, 46 SOUTH May st. Furniture for sale cheap. House can be bought if preferred. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—$100 CASH BONUS FOR 3 YEARS' lease of house, 8 rooms, Walnut-st., near Robey, at $35. Decide at once. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 6 ROOMS, AND furniture for sale; 14 months' lease and cheap rent. Call at 141 Aberdeen-st.

TO RENT—A NEW BRICK DWELLING-house, with modern improvements, corner of Willard-place and West Randolph-st. L. H. ROBINSON, Room 2, 45 Canal st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, NO. 44 SEYMOUR-ST., 8 rooms, $30; water. HAMMER & SMITH, Attorneys, No. 3 West Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—OCTAGON, MARble house 1122 Michigan-av., $500 down, $50 monthly. Also cottage on Prairie-av. Apply at 1126 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-AV., THREE-STORY brick house. Houses and tenements on Lake, Madison, Adams and Walnut-sts. CLAFLIN BROS., 204 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, TWO-STORY house, 11 rooms, laundry cellar, good barn and one acre of ground; only $45 per month; a first-class place. Call, or address, H. C. HARDY, 69 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms on Halsted-st., to responsible parties. Address S 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GOOD closet, hot and cold water, for one or two gentlemen, with or without board, or board on Sunday only. 656½ West Washington-st.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board, to young gentlemen. References required. Address G 55, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM FOR ONE OR two gentlemen, on first floor; double brick house, 41 South Carpenter-st., one door from Washington.

TO RENT—SMALL PLEASANTLY FURnished front room, suitable for one gentleman, at 149 West Washington-st. References required.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOURING AND GRIST MILL, LOCATED on the C. B. & Q. R. R., ninety miles from Chicago, machinery nearly new, and in good running order, for sale at a bargain, to close an estate. Property costing $15,000 can be bought for $5,000, on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of KING & BUDD, No. 100 West Monroe-st., or of G. W. FAULKNER, at Arlington, Ills.

A NEW HOTEL, FURNISHED COMPLETE, to rent. Inquire of H. P. GEORGE, 389 State-st.

A SALOON AND BOARDING HOUSE FOR sale. No. 40 Blue Island-av.

A VERY CHOICE GROCERY STORE, STOCK, and fixtures to be sold for what they will bring; owner in other business. Address K 89, Tribune office.

A PERSON HAVING $500 CASH CAN SECURE valuable agency; business legitimate. Address, with full name, I & J 58, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE NEAR CHICAGO. Clean stock; good trade. For particulars address Box 148, Leland, Ill.

FOR SALE—PART INTEREST IN A FINE school property in this State, with charge of same, terms easy. Address V 21, Tribune office.

HALF INTEREST IN A VALUABLE PATENT for sale; new; wanted in every family. D. STONER, 61 West Adams-st.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A LAMP oil and gasoline store, chandeliers and burners, crockery and glass-ware, for sale. No. 67 Blue Island-av. Inquire in store.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A MILLInery and dress-making establishment for sale, 205 Halsted-st., corner VanBuren. To rent, store 207. May 1. Inquire at 205.

TO GROCERS—FIRST-CLASS STORE ON West Side for rent, and fixtures, utensils, etc., for sale. Address E 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000; wanted at once. Address B, care of Real Estate Office, 389 State-st.

FINANCIAL.

COMMERCIAL AND REAL ESTATE PAPER purchased. Money to loan on three to five years. E. L. CANFIELD, 24 South Clinton-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON LONG OR SHORT time, large or small sums, on city property. LOUIS L. PALMER, attorney-at-law, 481 Wabash av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND COOK County real estate at 10 per cent; large sums on city land at 9 per cent. FURNESS & ABBOTT, 20 South Clinton st., and 481 Wabash av.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Commission moderate. W. BUTLER, 475 Wabash-av., Room 10.

TO LOAN—MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO property and good collaterals. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY FOR A TERM OF YEARS at 9 and 10 per cent interest, on good city and suburban property. SHELDON & WATERMAN, Room 30, corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

TO LOAN—$20,000 IN SUMS OF $1,000 AND UPwards, on improved or unimproved city or suburban real estate. LYMAN & JACKSON, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN HAND—THE FOLLOWing sums: $1,000, $1,500, $2,500, $5,500, for three or five years. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

$7,500 TO LOAN FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS, ON first-class real estate. Can close at once. SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 449 Wabash-av.

$8,000 TO LOAN IN TWO SUMS FOR 30, 60, or 90 days, or 6 months, on good securities. HART & BIGGS, 50 East Harrison-st.

$30,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE for long time, at current rates. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 374 Wabash-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES—WITHOUT NEWSPAPER REport, loan, real estate, law business. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 1124 Wabash-av.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE after decree, scandal avoided, eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1037.

WANTED—BY JOHN E. PETTIBONE OLD paper, rags, and metals at 66 West Madison-st. Branch 181 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—ONE SECOND-HAND DERRICK, immediately, about 30 feet high. Address F M E, 177 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO BUY AN INTEREST IN A drug store in a thriving country town. Address, for one week, MEDICAL, Box 174, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND SAFE, MUST be cheap for cash. Address SAFE, Branch Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—MALE or female agents; horse and outfit furnished; business new; circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—PATRICK AND FRANCIS DONnelly. Several years ago two young men, brothers, named respectively as above, quitted Ireland and settled in the United States of America. Should both or either of them be still alive, or if otherwise should they have left after them children lawfully begotten, the survivors are hereby informed that by late events they have become entitled to considerable property, and are advised to correspond without delay on the subject of their newly acquired rights, with JAMES SINNOTT, Esq., 18 Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, Ireland.

PERSONAL—WANTED TO LEARN THE whereabouts of Charlie Epley Harrison, formerly of St. Louis. Any information will be thankfully received by his aunt, MRS. EPLEY, 510 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill. Missouri and California papers please copy.

PERSONAL—SAMPSON: YOURS MARCH 1 received. Have written fully to Mrs. D A R.

PERSONAL—IF GEORGE W. GILCHRIST, formerly of Dwight, Ill., will send his address to JULIUS CRONE & CO., Chicago, Ill., he will learn of business important for him to know.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON FIVE YEARS' TIME, LOTS ON the West, South, and North Sides. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

TO LEASE—TEN ACRES OF LAND NEAR Washington Heights, for a term of years suitable for a garden. D. C. STRONG, 19 Twenty-second-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AT less than 6 per cent on valuation, 40x136 feet, and 22x136 feet, State-st., south of Harrison. C. S. WALLER, 65 Third-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO learn and engage in the telegraphing business. Inquire at Porter's National Telegraph College, 563 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Michigan; wages $2.00. Only a part of the fare required cash, the company paying the other part. No office fee. ANDREW G. BING & CO., 22 Milwaukee-av., up stairs.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment to examine our new $1.50 corn-sheller. Shells 4 bushels per hour. Good men wanted. KIMBALL & CO., 166 West Madison-st., Room 12.

WANTED—A SALESMAN KNOWING THE Western paint trade to travel on commission with varnishes, brushes, or similar goods. To sell established paint. Address with references, COMMISSION, Grand Central Hotel.

WANTED—AN OX-DRIVER NEAR CHICAGO. Good wages. Apply to J. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Market-st., near Madison.

WANTED—500 LABORERS, 200 CHOPPERS. Wages $2 per day; rockmen, $2.25 to $2.50 per day; teams, $4 per day; board, $4 per week. Work for 2 years. All for Wisconsin. Apply to SNELL & LIFE, 23 West Madison-st., Agents for the Company.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, WAGES $2 per day; only a part of fare required. Apply at 63 South Market st.

WANTED—A FEW WOOD CHOPPERS, NEAR the city; also 25 railroad laborers, to engage to-day. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—TEN MEN FOR THE CITY, AND one for every town, for an easy business, paying $50 to $10 a week the year round; only $1 to $5 required. A young man made $7 in four hours another $2 in one hour. Call early or send 25 cents for double sample. A. RAY, 230 West Randolph st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIAble salesman in the retail stove and hardware trade. Apply in person at 349 State-st.

WANTED—A FARM HAND AND WIFE, THE wife to take entire charge of a family of five young men, doing their cooking and washing. Apply at 896 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS, IN own handwriting, F 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER, salary or commission. Apply to R. G. DUN & CO., corner Fifth-av. and Madison-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE MAN, ACQUAINTED with advertising, soliciting and estimating on job printing. Address, by letter, Room 1, 56 West Randolph st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER. NONE other need apply. HOWE & CO., 89 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO CLERKS—ONE FOR DRY goods, one for clothing—to go into the Northern part of Michigan; the dry goods clerk required to speak Norwegian and English. Liberal wages. Inquire at 341 South Clark-st. KAHN & NEWMAN.

WANTED—DRUG CLERKS—TWO FIRST-class order clerks. None but men who have worked at the counter. VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, 847, 849, and 851 Wabash-av.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS PENMEN. No personal applications entertained. Address, in own hand, RECORDER OF DEEDS.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A DRUG store; one having one or two years' experience preferred. 495 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TEN CABINET MAKERS, AT CORner of Kinzie and Reuben-sts. Steady work and good wages to first-class men.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE ironer and trimmer, at once, by G. HAWLEY & CO., McGregor, Iowa; steady work.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, THREE FIRST-class carriage trimmers, to work on fine light buggies. Apply to A. PORTER, northwest cor. Randolph and Ann sts., 2d story, corner room.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SHOEMAKERS, good trimmers and finishers on machine work. 572 South Canal st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD WAGON-MAKERS and three good wagon blacksmiths. None but first class men need apply. Corner Lake and Green.

WANTED—ESTIMATES TO CONSTRUCT OMnibus frames; all square work; any good express body builder can do the work. For particulars address J. WALLER, P. O. Box 165, Chicago.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARPENTERS at 936 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ARTIST, ONE who perfectly understands photography. Please address Box 105, Portage City, Wis.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS SCROLL SAWyer; also, one carver. Apply at southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR FIRST-class job compositors. Others need not apply. JAMESON & MORSE, 240 East Madison st.

WANTED—2 FIRST CLASS TRUNK MAKERS, good wages and steady employment. Apply at corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO FRESCO painters. Also, an intelligent boy, about 16 years of age, to learn the trade. Apply to RYAN & CARETTI, 1386 State-st.

WANTED—30 BRICKLAYERS, AND 20 CARpenters can find work at the corner of Thirty-eighth st. and Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MASON, TO PUT up a brick building on corner of Randolph and Market-sts., and take in part payment a desirable two-story basement house on the West Side. The balance will be paid in cash. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUCKRAM hat frame stamper. Address A 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FEMALE COMPOSITOR. 573 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A FEMALE PASTRY COOK, ONE competent to make all kinds of fancy pastry. None others need apply. 666 and 668 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD SHIRT AND LADIES' clothes ironer. Apply at HOME LAUNDRY, 533 State-st.

WANTED—A STEADY AND EXPERIENCED girl in the hair business. Apply at 104 Cottage Grove av.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL to take care of a baby 9 months old. None under 16 years need apply. 311 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD TIDY GIRL WILL HEAR of a pleasant home with good wages, to take care of a boy three years old, at 538 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family; must be well recommended. Apply at 438 West Van Buren st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private boarding house. 663 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages to one who will come at once; family small. Apply at 244 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN WORK, washing and ironing in a small private family. Inquire at 1244 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A COOK AND A LAUNDRESS AT 263 Michigan-av. Apply to-day. References required.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, one not opposed to going out four miles after May 1. G. B. GRIFFIN, 507 Washington-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family, at 135 Loomis-st.

WANTED—KITCHEN GIRL IN FAMILY OF three, Swede, Norwegian or German preferred. Apply at 1379 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN HOTEL, CORner of Clark and Harrison-sts., two good kitchen girls.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHing and ironing. Good wages paid. Apply at 85 West Adams-st., cor. Jefferson.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS KITCHEN girls. Apply, for two days, at 77 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WILLING KITCHEN GIRL. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 1147 Prairie-av., cor. Twenty fifth st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer in a family of three. Apply at 746 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK. Must be a good washer and ironer. Apply at 939 Michigan-av. after 9 o'clock this morning.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a private family. 154 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Wages, $4. Apply at 133 Twenty-ninth-st., between Prairie and Calumet-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a private family. Must understand work. Will pay fair wages. Call at 573 Fulton-st.

WANTED—AT 843 WABASH-AV., A GIRL TO do second work. Need not apply without bringing recommendation.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR FIRST-CLASS private families and boarding houses. Apply at MRS. THOMPSON'S, 1002 State-st.

WANTED—AT 1132 INDIANA-AV., A FIRST-class girl for general housework; small family; liberal wages; no washing.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron at 686½ West Washington-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GOOD GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; must have good references. Apply, for three days, at 41 Eighteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO MAKE CUStom pants. Apply to 28 Hesty-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MILLINER. INQUIRE AT F. THORSON'S, 155 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—THREE MACHINE GIRLS TO work on coats, and two by hand, at 461 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD liquor or merchandise, a large brick hotel, 50 rooms; a 2-story brick store on Front-st., Osin, Marion County; 120 acres of land in Clay County, one mile from Clay City; 320 acres in Phelps County, Mo.; 195 acres in Marion County, Ill.; 80 acres in Lake County, Ind., and a number of lots in the vicinity of Chicago, at the NATIONAL REAL ESTATE BUREAU, 1 and 3 West Madison-st., Oriental Buildings.

TO EXCHANGE—BY HEMINGWAY & SMITH, 45 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

Improved corner on Blue Island av., near Harrison st.—will rent for $2,500—for unimproved property on one of the avenues, or State-st., north of Fifty-fifth-st.
House and lot on Union-av., for good unimproved city property, or for suburban property.
Beautiful residence lot of 2½ acres at Wheaton, for house and lot on West Side; will pay difference in cash.
20 acres at Norwood Park, excellent for nursery purposes.
Fine residence, with large lot, at Oak Park, for city property.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO PROPERTY, the following farms, all well improved: 700 acres, 311 acres, 240 acres, 200 acres, 195 acres, and 160 acres. Will pay cash difference or assume incumbrance. If you want a home in the country call. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—I WILL EXCHANGE SOME very desirable ground on Madison-st., near Ann, for house and lot on West Side in that vicinity. Address B, 279 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A STOCK OF GOODS, ABOUT $2,000 worth, in exchange for Wisconsin land and cash. Also, a good piano for 80 acres of Jackson County, Wis. land, only three miles from county seat. PHILLIPS & BUFFINTON, 85 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A HIGHLY EDUCATED GENTLEMAN, ENgaged in the legal profession, native German, five years in this country, wishes to employ a few morning or evening hours in teaching the German and French Languages or Book-keeping and Penmanship, which he has been teaching for the last two years with success in a commercial college in this State. He would prefer a place in a respectable family of this city or its vicinity. G B, Tribune office, 469 Wabash-av.

MATHEWS' MUSIC SCHOOL, AT 143 SOUTH Morgan-st., receives piano pupils daily, except Tuesday and Friday. Tuition in classes only $13.50 a term.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as travelling salesman in some good boot and shoe or grocery house, well acquainted in the business; best of city references given. Address R 58, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN to take care of horses, drive carriage, attend to vegetable garden, and make himself useful about the house. Address HOVEY & CO., 17 and 19 East Harrison st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUcated Swedish boy of 16 years, to make himself generally useful around a store or office. Apply to MR. JOHNSON, 175 Sedgwick st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL lumberman, acquainted with city and country trade; parties expecting help to steal and lie need not answer. Address A 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO has an extensive business acquaintance through the Northwest would like to make an engagement to travel for some wholesale house or manufacturing establishment; best of references given. Address W O W, Freeport, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN who has had 10 years' experience as salesman and shipping clerk in wholesale fruit house. Would like to travel. Can give best references. Address H. S., 469 Wabash av.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent double entry bookkeeper and correspondent, in some bank, manufacturing establishment or wholesale house. Best of references as to character and competency furnished. Address B 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE house by a young man, aged 23, familiar with bookkeeping; references A1. Address F 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A BANK BY A young man who has had considerable experience in the business; first-class references given. Address BOOKKEEPER, P. O. Drawer 48, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (a good penman) as clerk or porter in some wholesale or manufacturing house; not afraid of hard work; can produce best city references; willing to work at moderate salary at commencement. Address O 81, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CUTTER IN A first-class merchant tailoring establishment. Address J. H. WILSON, Racine, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FOREMAN of mason work in all its branches; one that has been 15 years in the business and able to take charge of any building. Please call at 23 South Peoria st. after 6 o'clock.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; can milk and make himself generally useful other ways; will keep everything neat and tidy; has no bad habits; the best of city references. Address M. E. CULVER, 429 West Monroe st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young Scandinavian, used to taking care of horses and carriages and well recommended. Address Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener. Can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Good references. Address O 60, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY to do washing or cleaning house, by a young widow woman. Call at 971 State-st.

Domestics.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDISH girls, one as cook, the other to do up stairs work. Apply at 614 Wentworth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTable girls—cook, washer, and ironer, and second girl—in a private family; West Side preferred. 175 Halsted-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced person. Apply at 172 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook in a hotel or restaurant. Have no objection to the country. Address 88 Foster-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY as seamstress in a private family or in a store. 111 Taylor-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE REVISED EDItion of Chambers' Encyclopedia, and other publications of J. B. Lippincott & Co. G. S. BURROWS, 563 Wentworth-av.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE BEST SELLING article in America; $5 to $20 a day sure on small capital; for country agents. Double sample, 25c. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago. Call from 10 to 12 a. m.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR KEYless combination lock; the best selling article ever yet offered to the public; 3,000 sold in 3 months. Call at our office and see them. A. C. KELLOGG & CO., 172 West Washington-st.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR OUR THREE great works, "The Great Republic," by James D. McCabe, Jr., "Woman as a Wife and Mother," by Prof. Henry Chavasse, and "Crumbs Swept Up," by Rev. T. De Witt Talmage. Address J. C. HALLENBECK & CO., 269 West Madison-st., Chicago, for circulars and terms.

AGENTS WANTED—TO MEN AND WOMEN that can raise from $5 to $50 we offer the best chance in America; we have the most useful articles in the world, and allow profits that will pay $5 to $20 a week; call and see for yourselves, or send $1 for outfit and make $10 in one day. MERRILL & CO., 230 West Randolph-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, with capital from $2 to $5, to sell goods in private residences, offices, and stores; large profits. Room 2, 123 West Washington st.

AGENTS WANTED—GREAT INDUCEMENTS offered to agents to sell pictures, wholesale and retail. Apply to HUGH McDOUGALL, 574 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S NEW IMPROVED Republic and World Map, just finished, one hundred agents wanted at once; new State Maps, Religious Charts, Lithographs, Photographs, Steel Engravings, Chromos, &c.; best and cheapest goods for agents in America; send for circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOLID BLACK WALNUT COUNter; also, one silver-plated showcase, together with lease of store to May 1, 1873. Apply at 665 State-st.

FOR SALE—READY-MADE PORTABLE COTtages, cheap, comfortable, durable. Delivered free of charge anywhere in the city. Office corner of Kinzie and North Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—FLY-WHEEL, 18 FEET DIAMeter, weighing nearly 5 tons. NORTON & CO., Oriental Mills, Madison-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—ONE 7-FOOT PLATED SHOW-CASE, one 8-foot counter, shelving and drawers suitable for drug or cigar store. Apply at 193 West Van Buren-st.

FOR SALE—3 PROPELLERS, 9 TUGS, 22 schooners, 16 barks, 8 scows, 3 barges, 1 steam yacht. J. B. SCOTT & BROWN, Ship Brokers, Detroit, Mich.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO CAPITALISTS—IN A large-paying enterprise of undoubted success, now established in Milwaukee but wishing to locate in Chicago; capital required, $2,5000 to $50,000. Address, A. D. VERTISER, P. O. Box 537, Milwaukee, Wis.

PARTNER WANTED—A PARTY, OR PARTIES, with from $500 to $1,500, to take an agency in several unoccupied States for an implement that pays. Call or address M. E. COLE & CO., 65 and 67 South Clinton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $1,500 to join me with an equal amount, either active or otherwise, in a new, safe, and profitable business. This is no confidence affair, as can be shown upon investigation. Address, stating when and where an interview can be had, A 99, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $350 IN A GENteel cash business that is paying well. 130 West Washington-st., Room 1.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN with $3,000 to $5,000 cash may address H 39, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,500. CALL AT the Powell House, or address J W M, cor. Milwaukee and Western-avs.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$20 REWARD—ON SATURDAY AFTERnoon, in the vicinity of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash and Michigan-avs., a very small black and tan dog, weighing about 3 lbs.; had on a purple ribbon with Court House bell attached; answers to the name of Pretty. Any one returning him to 130 Twenty-second-st., up-stairs, back room, over meat market, or any one giving information leading to his discovery, will receive above reward. No questions asked. All that owner saved from fire.

LOST—MARCH 4, ON HALSTED OR HARRIson-sts., plans and specification for a public school at Brighton. The party finding the same will be liberally rewarded by returning them to 132 West Washington-st.

LOST—$10 REWARD—FROM 42 ABERDEEN-ST., a small black and tan terrier dog, ears cropped very short, weight from 5 to 6 pounds, answers to the name of "Tony." Will pay the above reward to any one returning him to the above number, and no questions asked.

LOST—OUT OF A BUGGY, A WHITE CANVAS satchel. $2 will be paid on being left at Room 69 Central Union Block, Market and Madison-sts.

LOST—$50 REWARD FOR OPEN-FACED GOLD watch and gold chain, taken from 405 West Jackson-st. one week ago last Sunday night, and no questions asked. Address F 54, Tribune office.

LOST—BETWEEN THE BRIGGS HOUSE AND 58 Langley-av., gold enamelled bracelet. By returning same to office of Briggs House a liberal reward will be paid.

FOUND—A BRINDLE COW 11 YEARS OLD, corner Sixty-fifth and Halsted-st. The owner can have her by proving property and paying expenses.

MACHINERY.

A GOOD, 20-HORSE POWER BLANDY PORTAble Engine can be bought cheap; has governor and all complete; used only one month. Address HARRIS MANUFACTURING CO., Janesville, Wis.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 76 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE ENgines, circular sawmills and flour mills, Dyer's shingle machines and saws. 36 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agt.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 30 AND 32 West Randolph-st., Manufacture Stationary and Portable Engines of all sizes, Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for illustrated circular.

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF STURTEVANT'S pressure blowers and exhaust fans on hand. Engines, boilers, sawmills, staves, heading and shingle machinery, engine lathes, iron planer, drills, chucks, planer and matchers, molding, sticking, tenoning, mortising, re-sawing, scroll saws, Brown valves, portable forges, leather and rubber belting, rubber hose, files, saws, emery wheels, wood-turning lathes, heavy car mortiser, counter shafts, pulleys, hangers, boxing, coupling, ship collars, cracker machinery, a planer of wood and iron working machinery generally, at ROCHESTER MACHINERY M'F'G CO., 27 and 30 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND 40-HORSE power boiler, in complete running order, 18 feet long by 54 inches in diameter, containing 54 flues; can be seen in operation at our planing mill until April 1. Being too small for our engine we offer it at a bargain. STEPHENS & CLARK, Planing Mill and Box Factory, corner Archer-av. and Quarry-st.

FOR SALE—GRAIN DRYER—A MACHINE capable of drying 50 barrels per day. Apply to W. BAXTER & CO., foot of West Washington-st.

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